

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS BRIEFING

## To Hold Border Talks With India

OW090732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Indian officials will hold their seventh round of talks in Beijing from 21 to 23 this month. This was announced by a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

This round of the talks, the spokesman said, will be mainly devoted to the discussion of questions concerning the Sino-Indian border. In addition, the two sides will also discuss cultural, scientific and technical exchanges and other bilateral issues, and exchange views on international issues of common concern.

Chairman of the Chinese delegation is Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chairman of the Indian delegation Venkateswaran, foreign secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs.

## Views Japanese Elections Textbooks

OW090814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) -- China expressed its wish here today to work together with the new government of Japan, to be formed by the Liberal Democratic Party, for good neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said this while commenting on the landslide victory of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party in the election of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

"As we do in usual practice," he said, "We shall extend our congratulations after the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party has formed a new cabinet." "We hope to work with the new government of Japan in a joint effort for the long-term and steady development of good neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan," he added.

Commenting on the recent Japanese Education Ministry's approval of the new Japanese history textbook compiled by the National Conference for the Defense of Japan, the spokesman said that China has learned the new textbook has been approved after being revised several times. "The Japanese side has made briefings and explanations to us on this matter. The Japanese Government has exerted itself to the settlement of the matter. We have to further study the final version," he said.

PRC SAYS DEFECTORS 'CRIMINALS AND HARMFUL ELEMENTS'

HK090814 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (AFP) -- China said Wednesday that the 19 Chinese who defected to Taiwan via South Korea in a small boat were "criminals and harmful elements" who had fled the mainland to escape punishment.

In Beijing's first official comment since the group was picked up by South Korean maritime police on June 17, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said China was "extremely regretful" that Seoul had allowed them to go to Taiwan.

"This is contrary to the will of the people for Taiwan to accept these criminals and harmful elements while not allowing the normal exchange of people between Taiwan and the mainland," the spokesman said in a prepared statement read over the phone.

The spokesman said he was unable to give further details at this time about the nature of the defectors' alleged crimes. (Reports from Taiwan said the group included farmers, merchants, welders, civil servants and technicians. (The group did not receive the regular heroes' welcome on their arrival in Taiwan and informed sources said they might be sent to an outlying island while arrangements were made for their future.)

#### RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT PROSPECTS

HK060820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 86 p 6

[Commentary by Zhang Yunwen: "Prospects for U.S.-Soviet Summit Hard To Fathom"]

[Text] Arguments between the United States and the Soviet Union over the question of a second summit meeting have become more frequent in recent days. On 1 July, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy announced at a press conference that the Soviet Union has requested that the United States discuss a U.S.-Soviet foreign ministerial meeting in preparation for the second summit. U.S. officials expressed surprise at this, pointing out that United States long ago requested the Soviet side to set a date for the foreign ministerial meeting, and that the Soviet Union had not replied. This is a new confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union on the question of the foreign ministerial and summit meetings.

A second U.S.-Soviet summit was agreed during the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva last November. The two sides agreed that Gorbachev would visit the United States in 1986 for a second summit, and Reagan would visit the Soviet Union in 1987 for the third summit. Reagan invited Gorbachev to visit the United States in June this year, but the Soviet Union delayed replying, giving as its reason the lack of progress over the disarmament issue. The foreign ministerial meeting scheduled for May in preparation for the summit was cancelled by the Soviet Union in April due to the U.S. air attack on Libya. Reagan wrote to Gorbachev at the beginning of June suggesting that the foreign ministerial meeting be held in July. The Soviet ~~ambassador~~ recently handed a letter from Gorbachev to Reagan, but the letter said nothing about the date for the meeting. The United States has been rather annoyed by the Soviet side's unwillingness to set a date for the foreign ministerial meeting, and has reiterated its hope that the summit can take place after the congressional mid-term elections in November; July would be quite a suitable time for the foreign ministerial meeting, otherwise, there will not be enough time to prepare for the summit. The Soviet Union for its part has stressed that fixing a place and time for the meeting is unimportant; what is important is the agenda and the results of such a meeting. The Soviet Union insists that there must be "substantive action," that is, some progress at the arms talks, in order to hold a second summit.

Amid these fierce arguments, it is evident that both the United States and the Soviet Union want something from a summit and that each has its own ideas and interests. Observers say that the United States is anxious to firm up the second summit and interested in a specific time and a relatively comprehensive agenda, while the Soviet Union is bent on forcing the United States to make concessions on the disarmament issue, and in particular hopes to contain the U.S. "star wars" scheme. The Soviet Union therefore does not want to close the door on the summit issue, but neither does it want to be quick to meet U.S. demands by setting a date for the meeting.

The importance of a second summit for Reagan's second term is obvious. Reagan wants to accomplish two great goals during his second term, namely tax reform, and improvement in U.S. -Soviet relations, with a reduction in nuclear weapons. At present he has only initially accomplished the first of these, while no progress has been made in the nuclear weapons talks, and U.S. -Soviet relations remain disturbed. This year the atmosphere of reconciliation of the "fireside talk" at Geneva has weakened. Since Reagan announced that he would no longer adhere to SALT, U.S. -Soviet relations have become strained again, and this announcement has also stirred up a wave of protest in Congress, among the allies, and among the American public. According to public opinion, Reagan never anticipated such a strong reaction. Then, in his speech at Glassboro on 19 June, he gave a positive evaluation of the new Soviet disarmament proposal, terming it a "serious effort." According to American political analysts, if there is a meeting this year, the Republicans will certainly continue to control the Senate at the mid-term elections; if another meeting is held in 1987, this will have a very big impact on the 1988 election and help the Republicans, and thus Reagan's second term will leave its mark on history. Apart from that, the Reagan administration is facing a diversity of views from within and without on the nuclear disarmament issue. The Soviet Union is naturally watching all this, and so it wants to keep up the pressure on the United States regarding the summit issue, while also making certain concessions on arms control in exchange for U.S. concessions on "star wars."

According to reports on recent Soviet disarmament proposals, the Soviet Union has changed its original demands on certain issues. For instance, the Soviet Union agrees that "star wars" research can be undertaken in laboratories, with the two sides guaranteeing to adhere to the antimissile missile treaty for at least 15 years. Reagan has stated that he does not exclude the possibility of trading the Strategic Defense Initiative for a reduction in the Soviet nuclear arsenal. According to public opinion, the flexibility of the two sides over the "star wars" issue may lead to certain progress in the disarmament talks, and thus increase the prospects for the successful convening of a summit.

However, analysts hold that generally speaking, the prospects for a summit are still hard to fathom. This is because there is endless argument between two factions in the U.S. Government over disarmament and policy toward the Soviet Union; President Reagan himself has not yet given a definite opinion. At present the various government departments are studying countermeasures for making a specific reply to the Soviet proposals. According to public opinion, so long as the United States does not make a specific reply to the Soviet proposals, the Soviet Union will not set a date for the summit.

RENMIN RIBAO ON JAPANESE HISTORY TEXTBOOK ISSUE

HK070754 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 7 Jul 86 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Take a Correct View of History, Attain Friendship for Generations to Come"]

[Text] Today is the 49th anniversary of the "July 7th incident." On this unforgettable day, we may naturally think about the "textbook issue" recently occurring in Japan, and feel deeply that we should say something here about our basic viewpoint.

Japanese newspapers recently published many reports and commentaries on the deliberations on a high school history textbook by Japan's Ministry of Education. From these reports and commentaries, we know that the history textbook compiled by the "National Forum on the Defense of Japan" does not mention anything about Japan's aggression against other countries, misrepresents historical facts on many points, and even openly glosses over, and reverses the verdict on, the war of aggression. Like the "textbook incident" in 1982, this has evoked strong reactions among the Chinese people, other Asian peoples, and the Japanese public. They have seriously and solemnly criticized the actions of a small number of Japanese people involved in this event.

This event attracted people's serious attention because it is related to a basic question, that is, whether Japan admits or does not admit that the war which was launched by the Japanese militarists and which brought disaster to China and other Asian countries was a war of aggression. As a matter of fact, the world is always moving forward, and people should look to the future. The international community and the people of the world have long reached a clear conclusion on the nature of that war. This has also been clearly realized by the Japanese public and the Japanese people of vision in all circles. Some famous Japanese statesmen, including some government leaders, have directly or indirectly admitted that the unjust war was a war of aggression. In the Sino-Japanese joint declaration in 1972, the Japanese Government also solemnly announced: "The Japanese side painfully realizes its responsibility for the great harm caused to the Chinese people by Japan during that war and is willing to conduct profound self-reproach." However, some people in Japan still cherish the memory of that "sacred war to build a great East Asia," and whenever there is an opportunity, they certainly try to misrepresent that disgraceful part of history of defying world opinion.

In order to preserve the authenticity and solemnity of history, to consolidate the political foundation for Sino-Japanese relations, and to ensure the long-term and steady development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, it is necessary for us to expose the activities of this small group of people and to answer their challenge to world opinion and the people of the world.

What is aggression? There is a clear definition in international law. The "dictionary of international law," compiled by Japan's Society of International Law, also clearly states: "Aggression generally refers to a country's actions which serve the purpose of realizing its demands imposed on another country and of changing the state of affairs by resorting to armed force." It also quotes the definition of aggression adopted by the 29th U.N. General Assembly: "According to the spirit of the U.N. Charter, aggression refers to one country's use of armed force to violate another country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence."

In 1946, the "Charter of the Far East International Military Court" pointed out that the planning, preparation, launching, and execution of a declared or undeclared war of aggression constitutes the "crime of disrupting peace." In 1948, the Far East International Military Court wrote, when listing the 55 crimes committed by Japan's major war criminals: All of the accused participated in scheming and in invading China's northeast provinces so as to control China, and, for this purpose, preparing and launching a war of aggression against China."

The Japanese militarists launched that war of aggression after long premeditation. In 1927, the then Japanese Prime Minister Giichi Tanaka, who was also foreign minister, submitted a so-called "program of policy toward China," which was also called the "Tanaka memorandum to the throne." This document pointed out the abundance of natural resources in northeast China and Inner Mongolia and the necessity of invading and occupying these territories. It said plainly: "In order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia; in order to conquer the world, we must first conquer China. If China can be completely conquered by our nation, then other Asian nations, including India and South Pacific countries, will all be in awe of us and yield to us." This foreign expansion program fully exposed the Japanese militarists' ambition to invade Asia and dominate the world. Moreover, the "Tanaka memorandum to the throne" also argued that in order to achieve the above-mentioned purposes, Japan must resort to force of arms.

Under this guideline, in 1931, Japan provoked the "September 18th incident" and invaded northeast China; in 1937, it provoked the "July 7th incident" and the "August 13th incident," and launched a full-scale war of aggression against China. At that time, the handful of Japanese militarists claimed that they would "defeat China in 3 months." The then minister of the army even clamored that the Japanese Army would "occupy China" "in about 1 month." For a time, the Japanese militarists were completely swollen with their aggressive arrogance. In 1940, the Japanese cabinet dished up a more ambitious plan of aggression for building a "greater co-prosperity sphere of East Asia" in an attempt to gobble up Asia as a whole and to build a vast "royal territory" under its colonial rule. All the above historical facts are known to the world.

However, the compilers of the history textbook tried to stand the historical facts on their heads. They did not mention the policy of aggression of the Japanese militarists, and attributed the cause of the full-scale war of aggression against China to an incident provoked by the Chinese side, saying that this incident forced the Japanese side to abandon the "nonexpansionist policy." As we all know, historical facts have fully proved that the launching of the war of aggression against China by the Japanese militarists was a long established national policy of the Japanese ruling class, and this cannot be denied by any excuses and lies.

"Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future." World War II, which was launched by the German, Italian, and Japanese fascists more than 40 years ago, brought disaster to the whole world and caused an unprecedented catastrophe to all mankind. However, war also educated the people. In the past 41 years since the end of the world war, safeguarding world peace, opposing wars of aggression, and preventing a repetition of the historical tragedy have always been the common voice and urgent desire of the people throughout the world. From painful historical lessons, people have come to realize that although only a small number of people advocate and engineer a war at the beginning, if these people's activities are neglected or tolerated, the war will still become a horrible disaster that causes great suffering and misfortune to hundreds of millions of people.

Therefore, European countries are still hunting down the fascists who escaped unpunished, and the Asian peoples still maintain a high degree of vigilance against the revival of militarism. At the same time, we should also notice that the younger generation at present does not have a good understanding of history and lacks personal experience of the sufferings that the older generations underwent before. So it is the unshirkable duty of the older generations to help young people understand history and remember the painful historical lessons which were drawn at the cost of blood, in order to prevent for ever new war disasters.

However, some people have complained that China, in mentioning the history of Japanese aggression, is trying to "bring up an issue that has long been settled." All honest people can see that, although China was the victim of the aggressive war, it has always strictly distinguished a handful of Japanese militarists from the broad masses of the Japanese people since the very beginning when Japan launched the aggressive war against China, holding that it was the Japanese militarists, rather than the Japanese people who were definitely innocent and also victims of the aggressive war, that should be held responsible for the war. China has also reiterated again and again that the Japanese militarists' aggression against China was merely a transient adverse current in the long process of history of friendly intercourse between the Chinese and Japanese peoples over 2,000-odd years. Although that aggressive war inflicted unprecedentedly formidable losses upon the Chinese people in terms of life and property, the Chinese Government, setting store by the friendship between the future Chinese and Japanese generations, has taken the initiative in giving up the claim for war reparations. In addition, the Chinese Government has also extensively and persistently taught the Chinese people, especially the younger generations, to forgive old wrongs and grievances, to always look forward to the future, to get along well with the Japanese people, and cherish the Sino-Japanese friendship from generation to generation. The relations between China and Japan entered a brand new stage of development since the normalization of the diplomatic ties between the two countries. Today, we do not want to repeatedly mention that regrettable matter of the past. But this does not mean that we would tolerate some people's act in making use of our good will to distort or even tamper with history and hurt the Chinese people's feelings. As everybody knows, the friendly relations between China and Japan are built on the basis of the recognition and correct interpretation of history. Any attempt to reverse the historical conclusion can only have negative effects, spoiling the friendly feelings between the two peoples and undermining the political basis of the relations between the two countries. This is the very reason why we have, as it is necessary, to remind people of the importance of reviewing history, so as to ensure a correct understanding of the facts.

Some other people have complained that China, in denouncing a small number of people in Japan for tampering with history, has "intervened in" Japan's "internal affairs." Such a complaint does not hold water either. As far as foreign relations are concerned, China, as one of the countries introducing the well-known principle of peaceful coexistence, has always opposed any attempt by any country to intervene in another country's internal affairs under any pretext. With regard to the textbook case, the designation, as well as the compilation, examination, and revision of textbooks, are completely Japan's own business. However, as soon as certain textbooks of Japan involve false descriptions concerning its relations with foreign countries or even wantonly distort the historical fact of Japan's aggression and expansion abroad, the case will no longer be merely Japan's "internal affairs." It is completely justifiable for China and other Asian countries which suffered from the aggressive war launched by Japan to voice their indignation, refute the distorted description, display the facts, and point out the danger.

Moreover, the Japanese Government did definitely promise in 1982 that the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Joint Communique "should be respected in school education as well as in the examination and revision of textbooks in Japan." The current "textbook issue" evoked by a small number of people shows not only a flagrant contempt of the international community and the international code of conduct, but also a negation of an international commitment that the Japanese Government has undertaken.

In criticizing the said history textbook and some people's acts related to the "textbook issue," China absolutely does not want to "make a big fuss over a trifle." As we have pointed out above, the recognition of the historical fact of Japan's aggression against China is an essential principal issue in the relations between the two countries which has a bearing on the smooth development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries along the right tract. China has always maintained that it is necessary to observe the principle of seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones in handling country-to-country relations and to distinguish right from wrong on questions of principle. The Chinese Government and people sincerely devote themselves to the enhancement of the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan and hope that such a relationship will constantly develop both in breadth and depth, based on the Sino-Japanese Joint Communique, the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty, and the four principles governing the Sino-Japanese relations. And this is the very reason why we feel we should take the responsibility of pointing out the crux of the issue that the textbook case has exposed and appeal to the Chinese and Japanese people and those with breadth of vision to heighten their vigilance, to take preventive measures, to find out in good time and promptly eliminate all the negative factors that will hinder and undermine the Sino-Japanese friendship. At the same time, we hold that Japan should also pay close attention to this issue. If some people are allowed to willfully misrepresent history, gloss over aggression, and use an erroneous viewpoint that "no conclusion has been made with regard to the great East Asian war" to influence the young people and affect Japan's development orientation in the future, then the young people who have little understanding of the war may be easily misled to a wrong road, and the painful experience and sufferings caused by the aggression may be once again recalled to Asian people and arouse their indignation. This may thus harm Japan's peace image in the international community.

There are still some people who, more often than not, lump together respect for national feeling and criticism of the behavior of a small number of people. We cannot agree with this practice. The war of aggression launched by the Japanese militarists plunged the Chinese people and other peoples in Asia into an abyss of suffering and also brought a tremendous catastrophe to the Japanese people. The Chinese people have always had sympathy with the Japanese people in their sufferings. In the final analysis, renouncing the right to demand war reparations means not asking the Japanese people who suffered in the war to repay debts for a handful of militarists. The Chinese people can also understand the custom of the Japanese people to mourn for their relatives who lost their lives in the war of aggression. But, honestly speaking, we cannot refrain from asking ourselves why those people who glibly talk of "respecting one's feelings" do not respect the feelings of the people of other countries who suffered greatly in the war of aggression and why they do not honestly admit occupying the territories of other countries and massacring innocent people as an act of aggression. Not only do the absurdities of beautifying the atrocities of aggression as "liberating the Asian people" and building "a happy land with a benevolent government" seriously hurt the feelings of the peoples of the countries which suffered in the war but they also profane the feeling of the Japanese nation. They are held in contempt by the broad masses of the Japanese people.

China and Japan are separated by a strip of sea and the peoples of the two countries have had contacts since early times. The period of misfortune in the history of the two countries has long been over. With the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, the friendly cooperation between the two countries has been continuously developing and the profound friendship of the Chinese and Japanese peoples is increasing day by day. This is the main aspect and orientation of Sino-Japanese relations. In the 4-point proposals made by General Secretary Hu Yaobang on the development of Sino-Japanese relations of friendship in October of last year, he stressed that the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese relations of friendship is an important matter which has a bearing on the long-term, fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and on safeguarding peace in Asia and the world at large. The governments and peoples of the two countries should continue to work hard to enhance their willingness to cherish the friendship between the two countries. For this purpose, we should have a correct approach toward history. The antagonism between China and Japan lasting for 5 decades was caused by a small number of Japanese militarist arch-villains. The Japanese people and the current government officials and public figures should not be held responsible for it. As far as the war of aggression launched by the Japanese militarist arch-villains against China, and the extremely great suffering caused by the war of aggression in China and other Asian countries are concerned, the Chinese and Japanese peoples and their children's children must take warning from his grave historical lesson. On the one hand, we should not allow the confrontations of the past to affect today's cooperation of friendship and on the other, we should not show sympathy to the chief war culprits, still less connive at the activities of a small number of people who vainly attempt to revive militarism. The current "textbook issue" has once again forced the peoples of the two countries to review history and think deeply over the future. We think that the Japanese Government also attaches importance to this issue. Japanese Government leaders have expressed their readiness to handle the issue as soon as possible in accordance with the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the spirit of the 1982 speech by the director of the Cabinet Secretariat. We believe that with the concerted efforts of the Chinese and Japanese Governments and peoples, the attempt of a small number of people in Japan who go against historical trends and the will of the people will come to nothing and the Sino-Japanese relations of good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation will gain a new driving force for further development.

FILM ON JAPANESE WAR ATROCITIES SHOWN IN JAPAN

OW062118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1734 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Toyohashi, Japan, July 6 (XINHUA) -- The Japan China Friendship Association of Toyohashi City, Aichi Prefecture today showed a documentary film to commemorate the 49th anniversary of the Lugouqiao (Marco Polo Bridge) incident, which was staged at Lugouqiao near Beiping (now Beijing) by Japan on July 7, 1937, marked the beginning of its all-out aggression against China.

"The aim of showing this film is to call on more people to work for peace and friendship between Japan and China by introducing an aggressive war which was not known by people," said an introduction to the film released by the association.

The film was documented by Masataka Mori and his team in China last summer to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Japanese war. It shows the ruins of the Fengman power station at which Japanese troops perpetrated a holocaust, and gives information about the notorious 731 germ unit and other massacres of the Chinese people committed by the Japanese militarists.

HU YAOBANG HOSTS BANQUET FOR CAMBODIA'S SIHANOUK

OW031806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1744 GMT 03 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said here today that, though he is not optimistic about seeing the liberation of his country in his lifetime, he is determined to fight to the end together with all patriots of Democratic Kampuchea. "This is my duty as president of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of the resistance forces," he added. Sihanouk made these remarks at a banquet given by General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee in honor of President Sihanouk and his wife Madame Monique Sihanouk's 50th birthday, here this evening.

Sihanouk told Hu that he will continue the struggle to the very end and never give up. "I did not back down in the struggle against the French and American invaders and neither shall I do so in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors," he added. He said that he is now working together with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. "Although the Khmer Rouge once persecuted me and my family, I am still working together with the Khmer Rouge in the struggle. This is because I am considering the interests of my nation and not my personal interests," he said.

Hu Yaobang praised Sihanouk's words on an occasion celebrating Madame Sihanouk's birthday. He expressed the belief that the Kampuchean people will win the final victory in their struggle to resist the Vietnamese aggressors and save their nation.

Sihanouk congratulated Hu on his successful visit to four Western European countries. He said that Hu's historical visit has heightened China's prestige in the world arena and called it a great encouragement to the Third World peoples, especially the Kampuchean people, in their just struggle.

Hu briefed Sihanouk on his visit to the four European countries and said that the leaders of the four countries had expressed their support for the eight-point proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

CGDK DIPLOMAT CONDEMNS SRV EXPANSIONISM

OW090050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Islamabad, July 8 (XINHUA) -- "The root cause for the Kampuchea issue is the Vietnamese expansionism," Chan Youran, ambassador-designate of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), told reporters here today. The Vietnamese aggressors have occupied Kampuchea for the last eight years and "have sought to Vietnamize Kampuchea by sending 700,000 Vietnamese to the country," he said. He said that "we are now fighting like the Afghan people for the independence of our country and for national survival."

Politically, he said, the Vietnamese authorities have tried to undermine the unity among leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea but they have failed and will fail. Diplomatically, he said, the Vietnamese authorities are internationally isolated as the support of the international community is with the people of Kampuchea fighting for national survival. He also said CGDK favors a peaceful political solution of the Kampuchea issue and called on the international community to continue to press for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

PAKISTAN AIR FORCE MISSION MEETS ULANHU

OW031410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1347 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President Ulanhu said here today that the Chinese Government, people and Army treasure their friendship with the Pakistan Government, people and Army.

At a meeting with a Pakistan Air Force goodwill mission led by Air Chief Marshal Jamal Ahmad Khan, chief of staff of Pakistan Air Force, here this afternoon, Ulanhu welcomed the mission on behalf of President Li Xiannian.

The traditional friendship between the two countries, he said, has stood the test of time and taken root in the hearts of the two peoples. This friendship has been further consolidated and expanded over the past three decades thanks to the concerted efforts by leaders of the two countries. Moreover, these has been more exchange of visits between the two armies.

China and Pakistan are developing countries facing the same tasks of developing their national economy and improving their people's living standard, he went on. Both countries need a peaceful environment and are working for peace in Asia and the world.

The vice-president reiterated that China will, as always, firmly support Pakistan in its just struggle for national independence and state sovereignty and against foreign interference and aggression.

Jamal said the close relationship between the two armies will surely develop with the concerted efforts by the two sides.

FORMER AFGHAN KING DEMANDS SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

OW081002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0953 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Islamabad, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Former King of Afghanistan Zahir Shah has demanded an immediate Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. "The sooner they (Soviets) withdraw the better," he told the Pakistani newspaper "THE MUSLIM" in an interview that was published in the paper here today.

Referring to the Kabul regime, he said he does not think the regime could survive a Soviet withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan, because the "people have opposed this regime and have fought a war of resistance against it." He also said that a neutral, genuinely non-aligned Afghanistan with friendly relations with all countries would be a factor for peace and stability in the region. "Any other image of role for Afghanistan, not having these conditions, cannot be a guarantee for peace and security for the region," he added.

He praised Pakistan's assistance to Afghan refugees and its efforts to help seek a political settlement of the Afghan problem. "Pakistan and its people, as brothers and as a Muslim nation, have given the maximum assistance during this Afghan tragedy. Three million of our people who were rendered homeless were accepted by Pakistan and the Pakistan Government is genuinely seeking ways for a settlement in Afghanistan. I'm deeply grateful to Pakistan," said Zahir Shah.

Zahir Shah, who is now living in exile after being ousted in a coup some 13 years ago, gave this interview to "THE MUSLIM" in Rome on June 19.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO'S EUROPE-AFRICA TRIP

## Continues Talks With Mikulic

OW081520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held the second round of talks here this morning with Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic.

Chinese sources close to the talks said that the two premiers heard briefings on the results of the talks held yesterday between vice-foreign ministers and officials in charge of economic and trade relations of the two countries. The two premiers were satisfied with the results of these talks, said a Chinese Foreign Ministry official who participated in the talks.

He disclosed that the separate talks between high-ranking officials centered around concrete measures to be taken by both countries to strengthen cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technological fields. But he did not specify what measures will be taken and what cooperative projects the two sides have agreed to undertake.

The premiers were very glads that in these talks, officials from both sides have expressed strong desire and proposed many constructive measures for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the countries. The two premiers promised to take positive steps to carry out these proposals, he noted.

Prior to the second round of talks, the two premiers met privately at the office of Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic. No details about the meeting were disclosed. The two premiers held their first round of talks on July 6 shortly after Zhao's arrival.

Premier Zhao, on the third day of his stay in this country, will leave Belgrade for Ljubljana this afternoon for sight-seeing.

## Meets Yugoslav President

OW081547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Sino-Yugoslav cooperation in all fields is beneficial to the socialist construction of both countries as well as to world peace and development. Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency, said this when he met with visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the White Palace here this morning.

The Yugoslav President said he appreciates China's correct stand and positive role in safeguarding world peace, supporting the Non-Aligned Movement and resolving world economic problems. President Hasani said Yugoslavia and China have the same goals in their national construction, and both of them are building socialism and safeguarding world peace in the light of their specific conditions.

Chinese Premiere Zhao said his talks with Yugoslav leaders indicate that China and Yugoslavia share identical or similar views on various international affairs. He noted that both sides have strong desire to strengthen Sino-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation on an all-round, stable and long-term basis. Zhao expressed full confidence that the two countries' relations will develop steadily in the future.

During the talks, the Chinese premier hoped the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare will be successful. China highly appreciates the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in international affairs, he said.

The talks were followed by a luncheon hosted by President Hasani. The Chinese premier leaves this afternoon for Ljubljana to continue his Yugoslavia visit.

#### Visits Republic of Slovenia

OW082355 Beijing XINHUA in English 2343 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his hope today that the northernmost Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia would expand and develop economic and technological cooperation with various provinces in China so as to make a greater contribution to the enhancement of Sino-Yugoslav relations.

The premier met Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of Slovenia shortly after his arrival here from Belgrade this afternoon after two busy days of political talks there.

The Slovenian leader welcomed Zhao's visit to this republic and briefed the Chinese premier and his party on the economic development in Slovenia and the results of its economic and technological cooperation with China. He also offered some specific proposals for expanding this cooperation.

The Chinese premier spoke highly of the remarkable achievements made by the Slovenian Republic in its economic development, which he described as of nationwide significance in Yugoslavia. "There is a lot China can learn from you," he said.

The premier expressed satisfaction with the steady growth of cooperation between Slovenia and China's Sichuan Province. He hoped that the cooperation will be extended to other regions in China.

Zhao pointed out that the projects of Slovenia's economic cooperation with China had been well selected and the form of cooperation was also good. This, he said, can be taken as an example for other regions of Yugoslavia in their efforts to develop cooperation with China.

Slovenia is the country's most-developed region. Its per-capita national income has reached over 6,000 U.S. dollars a year as compared with about 2,700 dollars for the whole country.

The Republic has established direct relations with China's Sichuan Province. Its capital Ljubljana and China's Chengdu are twin cities.

## Romanian Press Praises Visit

OW081948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Romania's leading newspapers have described Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's five-day visit as "a major political event" in relations between the two countries.

The Romanian Communist Party daily "SCINTEIA" ("SPARK") said in a commentary that Zhao's visit last week showed that relations between Romania and China are firmly established on the basis of independence, sovereignty, equality, mutual benefits and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Such relations have been and will be a reliable guarantee for the two countries to develop future cooperation, the paper noted.

"SCINTEIA" said the talks between Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao demonstrated that "our two countries have shared identical or similar views on the present international issues," agreeing that the international community must make efforts to prevent the situation from turning to a dangerous direction.

"ROMANIA LIBERA" ("FREE ROMANIA"), a daily newspaper of the socialist and democracy and unity front, stressed that developing friendship and cooperation with China is the unremitting policy of the Romanian party and government.

The newspaper "SCINTEIA TINERETULUI" ("YOUTH SPARK", published by the Central Committee of the Union of the Communist Youth of Romania, said the Romanian people are glad to see the fruitful visit of the Chinese premier and believe that friendship, cooperation and unity between China and Romania are conducive not only to the two countries, but also to peace and socialism in the world.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ZHU QIZHEN IN LATIN AMERICA

## Meets Brazil Foreign Minister

OW040646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0614 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Brasilia, July 3 (XINHUA) -- The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Abreu Sodre, said Wednesday that Brazil and China are two large developing countries that have many coinciding aspects and can play an important role in the promotion of South-South cooperation. Sodre made the remarks when meeting Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, who attended the first round of Sino-Brazilian political consultations which ended Wednesday. Sodre expressed his desire that economic and technological cooperation and trade between the two countries be increased in the future.

The Brazilian foreign minister described as "important" the first round of Sino-Brazilian political consultations, saying that they helped to increase comprehension and understanding between the two countries. Zhu extended Sodre an invitation to visit China and handed him a letter from Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

The two day political consultations, attended by Zhu and the secretary-general of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Renaldo Costa, centered on international issues of common concern and bilateral relations. The high level political consultations was arranged during Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's visit to Brazil last October. According to the arrangement, the two parties will meet once a year to examine the international situation and relations between the two countries.

## Visits Trinidad, Tobago

OW070236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen left Port of Spain for Mexico today after a three-day visit to Trinidad and Tobago. According to a report from the Trinidadian and Tobagan capital, acting Prime Minister Kamaluddin Mohammed met with the Chinese vice foreign minister on Friday. During their meeting, Mohammed expressed satisfaction over the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations in June, 1974. He said that such good relations are in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. Zhu Qizhen also had talks with acting Foreign Minister Overand Padmore on bilateral relations and a number of international issues. The Chinese vice foreign minister arrived in Trinidad and Tobago on July 3.

COLOMBIAN VISA TAX EFFECTS PRC TRAVELERS

OW090038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0016 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Bogota, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The Colombian Government yesterday established a stamp tax on tourist visas for 22 countries. The tax ranges from two U.S. dollars (or its equivalent in other currencies) to 30 U.S. dollars. In accordance with the principle of reciprocity, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will drop this tax for citizens of the countries which do likewise for Colombian tourists. Under the decree, tourists from China, which appears among the 22 countries, as well as Egypt and Iran must pay 10 U.S. dollars or its equivalent in other currencies in order to get Colombian tourist visas. [passage omitted]

WANG MENG INTERVIEWED ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW090003 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 7 Jul 86 p 14

[*"Main points"* of interview by Wang Meng, author and recently-appointed minister of culture, with BEIJING REVIEW correspondent Wei Liming on plans for cultural development and the implementation of the policy of "Let 100 Flowers Blossom and 100 Schools of Thought Contend"; capitalized passages published in boldface, and underlined passages published in italics]

[Text] The appointment of an author as minister of culture is enough to attract curiosity about the man himself. But when I met Wang Meng, 51, in his small office, I saw nothing out of the ordinary: The new minister was simply dressed and very straightforward.

Talking about China's cultural development, Wang said that although there are numerous problems to be tackled, consistency of the cultural principles and policies is the key to developing China's culture.

He said cultural development cannot do without the expansion of the country's other undertakings, economic construction and economic reforms in particular.

"It is as simple as this," Wang said, "If China's economy fails, the people will suffer from hunger as they did before, and developing culture will be out of the question." Only under a stable political situation and a developed economy is it possible to secure a long-term steady advance of culture, Wang said. What he expects, he said, is that the reforms will proceed in a prudent way under economic and political stability.

Wang said the development of cultural undertakings requires talented people. "The roles of individuals should not be underestimated," he said. "China's culture can make progress only after we have trained a contingent of top-notch people and given full scope to their talents."

Wang, who was a fan of traditional operas, said, "When we talk about Beijing opera we often mention Mei Lanfang, Shang Xiaoyun, Cheng Yanqiu, and Xun Huisheng -- the four famous male artists who played female characters. These four represent the best of Beijing opera. So far no one has surpassed them."

"That is just the way it is. Even if you put 100, or even 1,000 people on the stage or asked all of China's 1 billion people to sing the 'model operas,' you would still find it hard to beat Mei Lanfang."

Wang said taking care of, training and properly using talented people is fundamental to the development of culture and art. "Particularly art," he said.

**"I AM STILL A WRITER."** When asked whether being a government minister conflicts with his literary creativity, Wang said confidently: "I am still a writer. I don't think my creative activities will ever conflict with my work."

However, he admitted, a minister's workload is very heavy and, having devoted himself to creative writing for so long he has had to learn many things from scratch. Acquiring such knowledge, he said, will take a lot of time and energy. "Still, I will manage to publish new works," Wang said.

Since February of this year, Wang has completed five short stories. On the night before our interview, he had finished the fifth story in his series Newcomers From the Mainland which depicts the lives of a group of Chinese mainlanders who have emigrated to the United States in recent years. The first story of the series has already been published.

Wang said being a minister, he was able to foster wide contacts with the literary world, which would help him maintain his friendship with other writers and artists and share their common language.

"I hope I can always be a true colleague and friend of the artists, and I wish to enjoy and keep their trust through my day-to-day work."

"Many people said I would never be a writer once I became a minister. I will prove them wrong with my works. Though it will be hard, I'm confident I can make it."

Wang concluded his remarks with a Chinese proverb and repeated it in English: "Where there's a will, there's a way."

**DEBATES IN THE LITERARY ARENA.** A famous writer himself, Wang is familiar with the current tendencies and debates in China's literary and artistic circles, and he reeled off four fields of debate he thought to be the most prominent.

The first is centred around the "subjective role" in literary creation. Some people have criticized Chinese literary writings and theories as a whole for the lack of understanding of the "subjective roles" of people and of writers and artists. Others, however, believe the criticism runs counter to the Marxist theory of reflection.

The second, he said, is around the "new methods" of literary criticism. Some people have proposed that while studying literature and art, some theories of natural sciences, such as information theory, systems analysis and cybernetics, be introduced and that only by breaking through the limit of the so-called "sociological" methods can literary criticism produce new results. Their opponents, however, think mechanically applying the three theories to research of literature and art is characteristic of dogma divorced not only from literary and artistic practice but also from the Marxist view on art.

Wang said the third concerns "modern consciousness." Some people have said Chinese writers and artists should seek "modern consciousness" in modern theories and art from abroad so as to invigorate China's literature and art and inject new life into them. The opposing argument, however, contends that modern art from abroad, particularly the art of the modernist schools, contains many negative and decadent elements. Instead of being imported, the decadent trash, they said, should be boycotted.

The fourth is about tracing the roots of Chinese culture, Wang said. Its proponents hold that China's national culture has deep, ancient roots that can be traced to the nation's ancient literature and art and to the Chinese people's traditions. These people argue that in order to open Chinese literature to the world literary arena, Chinese writers must shore up their works with the strength of the nation's ancient genres. Opponents to the idea, however, maintain that such a practice is likely to lead people into something primitive, remote, wild and even barbaric. Moreover, an overemphasis on the past may dampen writers' and artists' enthusiasm for modernization.

These are the major debates in the literary circle, Wang said. The debates of the entire cultural world, however, are numerous. For instance, Wang said, there has been much controversy about traditional opera. Some have predicted that China's traditional operas would eventually become a sort of literature for study, but not for the stage, and that the best thing to do now is videotape the good operas in order to preserve them. This view, however, has been strongly opposed by many who think China's traditional operas have their own distinctive artistic appeal. Rich, colorful and highly artistic, operas occupy a special and firm place in world culture, they say. Because of this, Chinese operas will never perish, but will develop unabated. Wang said that classical and popular music is also a topic for heated debates in China today.

Two months before Wang took office as minister of culture, I have interviewed him on the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" as well as literary criticism. He answered my questions very frankly.

A GOLDEN BUT DIFFICULT TIME Our conversation started when I asked Minister Wang how he would describe the situation in China's current cultural development. "It is new China's golden time; it is also a time filled with difficulties," Wang answered without a second thought.

Wang said China's cultural growth and activities are thriving as never before, with literature, art, traditional operas, films, acrobatics, music, archaeology and publication gaining fresh vitality. Even libraries are at a peak which has not been reached since liberation, he said, adding that never before in his life had he seen libraries thriving as they are today, so teeming with people, both old and young.

Wang said all this is evidence that with the realization of social stability and economic growth, people have become more demanding for a better cultural life. At the same time, many new problems have arisen, problems that are typical of the new period of historical development. Because many theatrical performances have found their way into families in China through TV sets, the lesser quality performance in theatres have failed to draw large audiences. "Of course," Wang said, "a good play or performance will still pack the theatre."

Wang said stage plays and traditional operas are in an uphill competition against dazzling and fast-paced foreign dramas. Common operas that are slow in plot development and minute descriptions are drawing even smaller audiences. This has been particularly evident when a Peking [as published] opera is staged in a big city. Wang said, however, that the situation is somewhat better with the local operas since they are deeply loved by the farmers. Helping the operas attract more young people, Wang said, is one of the major problems he is now faced with.

"That is why I said Chinese cultural repertoire is both developing and also confronted with many problems and with great difficulties," he said.

In addition, Wang said, the existing cultural establishments, including libraries and museums, are far from enough to meet the growing demands of the people despite their expansions. And, our facilities, Wang added, also lag far behind those in developed countries.

"I LOVE THE DOUBLE-HUNDRED POLICY." This year, China has marked the 30th anniversary of the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" set forth by Mao Zedong in order to expedite the progress of China's arts and sciences. As a budding writer in the 1950s, Wang has also experienced ups and downs in his writing career. When speaking of Mao's policy, Wang said feelingly, "I love the 'double-hundred' policy very much."

Wang said the policy could arouse the enthusiasm of the writers and artists and give them the leeway to display their individual artistic character." It is a policy that guarantees democracy in the literary and art fields," he said.

Wang recalled when the "double-hundred" policy was instituted in 1956, good results were achieved, and new works and artistic research flourished. One of those achievements was the creation of two QU Operas, YANG NAIWU AND XIAOBUICAI and FATE IN TEARS AND LAUGHTER. The former is an unjust case that took place during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), and the latter depicts the life of citizens in the early years of the Republic of China (1912-49).

"Inspired by the 'double-hundred' policy, I wrote YOUNG NEW MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT (which describes how the young people fight bureaucracy). "The 'double-hundred' policy created a more open and relaxed atmosphere for writers and artists and encouraged people to express their criticism. However, before long, I was sent to political hell and had to stop writing for almost 20 years," he said. "The 'double-hundred' policy was actually abandoned during the 'Cultural Revolution."

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held at the end of 1978 put an end to the "leftist" policy and reinstated and enriched the "double-hundred" policy in literature and art. Wang said it was only then that he regained his right to write. In the short span of seven years from 1979 to 1986, Wang said, he churned out a number of novels and essays, which total more than 2.5 million Chinese characters.

"For me, my fate hinges on the 'double-hundred' policy." he said. "Only when the policy is implemented to the letter can I lead my artistic life and create and study new works."

"ONE SHOULD NOT BE OVERSENSITIVE TO LITERARY AND ART CRITICISM." Literary and art criticism has always been a matter of sensitivity in China. With the implementation of the "double-hundred" policy, Wang said, criticism is inevitable and normal. "If nobody pays attention to their art, writers and artists will suffer the most painful of sorrows," Wang said.

"However, criticism should be based on reason and equality and free from administrative pressure: It should be made in the manner of conducting a discussion," he said.

Wang said no literary or art work, be it Chinese or foreign, modern or ancient, is immune from criticism. When the works of Balzac and Cao Xueqin were studied, he said, their faults were also pointed out. Cao died hundreds of years ago, but the famous Chinese writer is still criticized. "Who can escape being criticized?" Wang asked.

Wang said in 1982 when he was in the United States, he visited playwright Arthur Miller. When asked about the fate of his new drama, Miller said that depended on newspaper reviews.

Even famous writers like Miller wait anxiously for criticism, and such anxiousness is normal, Wang said.

However, Wang pointed out, criticism did at one point get off track in China. He said his novel, YOUNG NEW MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT published in 1956, drew a variety of criticism the following year. "At first, I was happy about this criticism," he said. "However, later I was labelled a rightist and expelled from the Party. From then on, I was unable to write for 20 years."

"Writers do not welcome criticism of this kind, that's for sure," said Wang with a smile. "Oppressive criticism should not be meted out to the writers unless they have violated the law."

Wang said an indication of the correct implementation of the "double-hundred" policy is that literary and art criticism is normal, sound and democratic.

Due to the long period of unhealthy criticism in the past, Wang said, some writers and artists have become gun shy and too sensitive to even the slightest criticism. Wang said such behaviour, which is entirely unnecessary, is another problem confronting China today.

Foreigners also seem to be too sensitive to literary and art criticism in China. Whenever there is such criticism, they feel something auguring ill might take place in China, Wang said.

An example of this, he said, is Zhang Xianliang's latest book entitled HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN, which has been making a splash in China because it is the first Chinese work to discuss the suppressed sexual desires of a man. During Zhang's recent visit to the United States, BEIJING RIBAO (BEIJING DAILY) carried a reader's letter criticizing the book. The letter, which ran only 500 Chinese characters, was featured prominently by some foreign news agencies and in Overseas Chinese newspapers and Taiwan papers, people even dissuaded Zhang, then in the United States, from returning home to avoid being sent to the labour camp again. (Zhang was sent to do forced labour in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region for many years on charges of being a rightist). Zhang rejected the offers, and upon his return to China, he found that nothing happened to his disadvantage. Instead, he was met by his wife at a luxury hotel in Guangzhou and accorded a warm welcome by leaders of the cultural department in Ningxia when he returned to his work unit there.

Wang Meng said he thought it was natural that foreigners might react that way, because there have been times in China when artists were persecuted and their families were even torn apart. The tribulations and sufferings of noted author Lao She and Beijing Opera artist Zhou Xinfang during the "Cultural Revolution" still remain fresh in people's memories.

Wang said he found an article by author Xiao Qian very interesting. During the writer's visit to Britain in 1984, a British sinologist asked him if Zhang Xinxin had been sent to a labour camp (Zhang Xinxin is a young woman writer. For details please see "Woman Writers Through Three Generations" in our issue No. 9. 1986). Though Xiao didn't know Zhang then, he still thought the answer must be no. Actually, at that time, after finishing her book, BEIJING CITIZENS, Zhang was going southward by bike along the Grand Canal. On her way, she appeared now and then on TV, showing how she leisurely observed the lives of the people along the canal.

"Therefore," Wang said seriously, "first, I'd like to see people making sensible literary criticism; second, I hope Chinese writers and artists will take an equally sensible attitude towards criticism; and third, I hope foreign friends and foreign journalists will, too, become sensible when reporting on literary criticism in China. People should not be so hypersensitive."

#### WRITERS, ARTISTS COMMEMORATE MAO DUN'S BIRTH

##### Wan Li Attends Ceremony

OW031350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA) -- A bust of Mao Dun (Shen Yanbing), a leading Chinese writer, was unveiled here today at his former residence. Acting Premier of the State Council Wan Li, Minister of Culture Wang Meng and nearly 100 representatives from literary circles attended the unveiling ceremony.

Mao Dun (1896-1981) was a pioneer of China's progressive contemporary literature and an outstanding fighter for proletarian culture. His main works include "Midnight", "Spring Silkworms" and "Lin Family Shop." Many of his works have been translated into English, French, Russian, Japanese and other languages.

He was new China's first minister of culture and held the post till 1964. He was also honorary chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference. A literary award named after Mao Dun was set up not long ago.

The sculptor of the bust is Cao Chunsheng, a teacher at the Central Academy of Fine Arts.

"Since the bust was to be erected in Mao's former residence where he had received many young writers in his later years, my work depicts the kindness and amiability of the late writer," the 49-year-old sculptor said. The Chinese Writers Association will hold a rally tomorrow to mark the 90th anniversary of Mao's birth.

##### Meeting in Beijing

OW041410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1344 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA) -- More than 200 writers and artists gathered here today to commemorate the 90th birth anniversary of Mao Dun (1896-1981), one of the founders of China's contemporary literature.

In his speech, Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, who presided over today's meeting, said Mao Dun was a pioneer of China's new culture movement during the late 1910s and an outstanding proletarian revolutionary. His works are "a rich, high-grade literary mine." When introducing Mao's life and career, Xia said the great literary man was one of the earliest members of the Chinese Communist Party. And as early as 1920, one year before the Chinese Communist Party was set up, Mao was a member of Shanghai's communist group.

Zhang Guangnian, a veteran writer and vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, commented that the foundation of China's revolutionary literature and art was laid by Mao Dun together with Lu Xun and Guo Moruo. He praised the literary master as a full representative of the civilization and wisdom of the Chinese nation in the 20th century.

Mao's literary works, including his translations, total about 15 million words, involving every aspect of Chinese and foreign literature and art. Many of his works, such as "Midnight," "Eclipse," "Rainbow," "Spring Silkworms and Other Stories" and "Lin's Shop," are not only well-known in China, but have also been translated into more than 20 foreign languages.

In his letter to the meeting, famous writer Yie Shengtao said Mao's "Midnight," a novel which reflects China's modern history, is both a literary masterpiece and an excellent thesis by a social scientist.

Mao Dun was chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association for 30 years. During his career, he always supported young writers. And before his death, he donated 250,000 yuan to the Chinese Writers' Association as a fund for novel prizes. Today's meeting was sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Writers' Association, the Commercial Press and the Mao Dun Society.

#### Mao Dun's Heritage Carried On

0W042018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 4, (XINHUA) -- The ideology and literary heritage of the late Mao Dun, China's new culture movement pioneer, is being carried forward across the nation, Bao Chang of the Chinese Writers' Association said today.

Speaking at the commemoration meeting to mark the 90th birth anniversary of Mao Dun (1896-1981), Bao said the Mao Dun Literary Awards Committee, founded with 250,000 yuan of his donated remuneration as a fund has cited a number of novels since 1982. "This has stimulated Chinese writers' initiative in writing more novels," Bao indicated.

According to Bao Chang, the association is compiling a 40-volume "Complete Works of Mao Dun", and the first 17 volumes will come out this year. [passage omitted]

Bao said the Mao Dun Research Society, founded in 1983, has 156 members, most of whom are specialists in higher-learning intitutions. The society has also conducted academic exchanges and has academic relations with foreign countries. In addition, Mao Dun's former residence in Beijing, opened to the public in March last year, has been visited by more than 4,000 people.

BEIJING REVIEW INTERVIEWS WRITER ZHANG XIANLIANG

OW090337 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 7 Jul 86 p 18

[By correspondent Jian Chuan; capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] When 49-year-old Chinese author Zhang Xianliang was visiting the United States last November, his latest novel **HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN** came under intense criticism at home. Because criticism of literature and arts was something of a barometer of the political atmosphere in China, some of Zhang's American friends asked him to stay in the United States and avoid the possible repercussions of being the author of a controversial book. Others told Zhang he should apply for "political asylum." Declining their advice, however, Zhang returned to China and to the debate his novel had inspired.

In order to find out how Zhang and his career have weathered the storm of criticism over **HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN**, I visited him during his stay in Beijing as a deputy to the Fourth Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which concluded in mid-April.

Zhang is thin, tall, sharp and outspoken. Neither his voice nor his composure ever indicates he is in trouble.

A prolific writer, he has, since 1979, written two novels, two collections of novelettes, two collections of short-stories, one collection of prose and three short novels. His work has so far totalled 1.4 million Chinese characters. Five of his stories have been adapted into movies.

Zhang's career, however, has not been easy. He has struggled long and hard to achieve his current status. In the late 1950s, he fell victim to the "left" deviationist policies and was sent to a "reeducation-through-labour" farm for many years. He said the experience left him with a collection of insightful ideas on the tragedy of the 1950s. One of the stories inspired by his experience in the labour farm was **SOUL AND FLESH**, which gives an account of the untold sufferings of an intellectual.

**SOUL AND FLESH** recently won the national best short-story award. His other story, **LONG ZHONG**, won the literary prize of the influential literary monthly **DANG DAI** (Contemporary), while the movie **HORSEMAN** adapted from **SOUL AND FLESH** was awarded a prize of honour at the Second International Movie Festival held in Manila in 1983 and a national best feature film prize the same year.

Recently, Zhang's stories **THE STYLE OF MAN**, **MIMOSA** and **HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN** have triggered a great deal of debate which continues today in China's literary world.

**HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN**, a serial to **MIMOSA**, describes the life of a condemned intellectual on a "reeducation farm" when "leftist" policies dominated in China. On the "reeducation farm," the intellectual meets a pretty but troubled woman, whom he falls in love with and later marries. In trying to make their first night together, he finds he is impotent because of living so long under duress. Though he later recovers his potency with the help of his bosomy wife, he comes to regard theirs as a marriage based on sex and lacking in understanding. Because of this they get divorced.

In a country like China, where feudal ethics have prevailed for hundreds of years behind closed doors, any description of thoughts or activities related to sex has been off limits. Zhang's story HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN no doubt poses a serious challenge to this "forbidden zone."

Critics say the story has uncovered sexual hunger, reproduced the suffocating and distorting effect "leftist" policies had on people and revealed the untold injury the "Cultural Revolution" inflicted on the souls of the Chinese people.

Some contend that in HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN Zhang has given an insightful account of the social life of China's recent past through descriptions of sexual relations, and that the story shows China's literature has reached a new depth. They say his thoughtful account of sex has awakened people to modify their understanding of man's nature, dignity and value.

Others, however, are discontent with his portrayal of sex, on the grounds that his description of sexual thoughts and sexual life is too explicit. Author Wei Junyi said the story was published so quickly and sold so well that no other "serious" story could match it. As a result, Wei said, she is nervous, perplexed and worried about the future of Chinese literature.

Zhang has views of his own about the story. When asked why he wrote HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN, Zhang said he wanted to unravel some of the twisted thoughts of that time. "The story has a serious subject. It is not just about sex. It is intended to describe pent-up human nature through a description of sex and then the pent-up anxieties of people in a distorted society."

A story, no matter who writes it, will be interpreted differently by people with different cultural backgrounds and experiences, Zhang said. Dispute is therefore inevitable. "Almost half of my works are controversial. Criticism is not something frightening. Only in a good creative environment, in which literary criticism is confined to the literary field alone and should not be involved with the writer's political or moral attitude, he said, can criticism be really beneficial.

In the 1950s when Zhang was a teenager, the prevailing permissive political climate provided him the latitude he needed to exert himself as an aspiring author. In 1956, the Chinese Communist Party set forth the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," a principle intended to promote the prosperity of culture and literature. Zhang said he was excited by the policy and became all the more diligent, writing and writing until towards the end of that year he published his poem ODE TO THE WIND. Unfortunately, however, this poem landed Zhang in trouble and began his unexpected suffering. On September 1, 1957, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, published a 1,000-character article, criticizing ODE TO THE WIND. Far from a literary criticism, the PEOPLE'S DAILY article picked several descriptive stanzas out of the poem and stretched their meaning in the context of politics. In the article, Zhang was accused of personifying the wind in order to sling mud at socialism. It was a poem full of hostility, the article concluded.

It was because of this PEOPLE'S DAILY article that Zhang was labelled as a "bourgeois rightist" overnight. He was fired from his job, subjected to "re-education through labour," and lost his personal freedom and the right to write.

"The 'double hundred' policy died a premature death in 1956 before it was implemented in its real sense," Zhang said.

In 1979, after the party started rectifying "leftist" mistakes, Zhang was exonerated together with many others. Since 1980, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Qili, two of the top Chinese leaders, have reiterated on many occasions the importance of the "double hundred" policy and of the freedom to write. Encouraged, Zhang picked up his pen once again with renewed rigour. "I am now full of confidence in the 'double hundred' policy, because it has been reinstated in a new historical period after the nation has learnt from the past. History will not repeat itself. In the past years, I have written some controversial stories. But controversy does not strife my writing, my feelings, my social life, my position -- nothing."

In fact, Zhang said, controversy has fueled his work further. "In 1983, I was elected a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. In July 1984, I was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party and later was elected president of the Writers' Association of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. In 1984 and 1985 I was elected a member of the Presidium of the All-China Writers' Association at the Fourth National Congress of Literary Workers."

Our interview ended quickly because Zhang was returned to Ningxia that day. He said he was working on a novel about changes in rural families and ethics brought about by the rural economic reform and the development of the rural commodity economy. He said the book was to be a gift to the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on its 30th anniversary in 1987. In his mind, he said, another plot is simmering, a follow-up to MIMOSA and HALF A MAN IS A WOMAN. "I want to write more," he said, "To make up for what I lost in the past."

#### CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING IN WUHAN

HK030521 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The first meeting of the central-south and southwest groups of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee was held in Wuhan from 23 to 30 June. Attending this meeting were comrades, including Liu Tianfu, Xu Jiatun, Tian Bao, Xie Zhenhua, Zhang Caiqian, Li Huamin, Zhao Xinhu, Xia Shihou, and Han Ningfu. Comrade Gu Zhouxin, a Central Advisory Commission member attended the meeting.

Although these veteran comrades have stepped down to the second line, they have paid close attention to the causes of the party and people. In light of what they saw and heard by themselves, the commission members conducted fervent discussion of the problem of reform of the economic structure and the problem of straightening out party style. They all held: The central work of accomplishing the Seventh 5-Year Plan is to do a good job in reform of the urban economic structure while straightening out party style; the general mood of society is an important guarantee for doing well in reform of the urban economic structure. Therefore, putting forward many very good suggestions to the central authorities on how to do well in reform and straightening out party style shows the seriously responsible revolutionary spirit of the Communist Party members of the older generation.

During the meeting, the commission members also listened to the report of the Wuhan City CPC Committee on the status of comprehensive reform of the urban economic structure, visited factories, the meeting place of the 7 August conference of the CPC Central Committee [an urgent conference held by the CPC Central Committee in Hankou on 7 August 1927], and the old site of the Wuhan office of the Eighth Route Army, and went sight-seeing to places of historic interest and scenic beauty.

#### ARTICLE COMMEMORATES NORTHERN EXPEDITION

OW072011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- The Huangpu (WHAMPOA) Military Academy Alumni Association today called on students and teachers of the former academy to make greater contributions to the peaceful reunification of the motherland. This was contained in an article entitled "The Huangpu Military Academy and the Northern Expedition" written by the association in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the expedition (1926-27). The article was released to the press today.

A training school for officers of the National Revolutionary Army during China's first revolutionary civil war (1924-27), the academy was established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, protagonist of the Chinese Democratic Revolution, and was jointly run by the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. The Huangpu Military Academy alumni association was founded in June 1984 with Xu Xiangqian, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, as its president.

The article described the expedition, waged against the imperialists and the northern warlords, as a "revolutionary people's war of unprecedented size" which "wrote a glorious page in the history of the Chinese revolution". The victory of the expedition, the article noted, was achieved through the joint efforts of the Kuomintang and the Communist party, including the contributions and sacrifices of the Huangpu teachers and students from both parties.

After recalling the history of the expedition, the article pointed out that the revolutionary spirit of unity and hard struggle of the academy was best manifested in the expedition. It said that many leaders of the Kuomintang, including Chiang Kai-shek, played a "historical role" in the expedition.

Chinese Communists including the late Premier Zhou Enlai also played the role of the backbone in the expedition and made "prominent contributions" to it, the article said. The article went on to say that "owing to reasons known to all, misfortunes befell in the later stage of the northern expedition and this left a profound lesson to the whole Chinese nation."

During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-45), the article recalled, the two parties cooperated for the second time and emerged victors after eight years of heroic struggle. "The experience of the two instances of cooperation between the two parties is very valuable," the article said. It said: "It is the common wish of the people of all nationalities, including teachers and students of the academy living both on the Chinese mainland and abroad, that the two parties cooperate for a third time." The article called on all Huangpu teachers and students to adhere to the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and make greater contributions to the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL ON POLICY ON OVERSEAS STUDIES

OW081258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- China will continue sending people to study abroad to support the country's economic development, a senior education official said in an interview with XINHUA carried by all major Chinese newspapers today. The interview was conducted Tuesday in response to requests from readers unclear about the country's policies on overseas studies.

Liu Zhongde, deputy minister of the State Education Commission, said there was "no truth to the rumor" that students going abroad have been required to pay 20,000 yuan to the government to get permission to leave. "But we are requiring anyone paid to go abroad to study to sign an agreement with the work unit financing the education," he said. Although Liu did not specify the terms of such agreements, he said they involved "respective responsibilities, duties and rights." Students to study abroad will be asked to agree to return to their own work units after their foreign studies.

Over the past seven years, more than 30,000 government-funded students have studied abroad. At the same time, another 8,000 students have been able to study overseas without government aid with scholarships or help from relatives or foreign friends.

The number of students traveling abroad under state funding over the next five years is likely to remain at current levels, according to Liu. But, he said, the overall number will increase because local authorities are enlarging exchange programs with other countries and beginning to send people to study abroad themselves, he said.

In the interview, Liu reiterated policies announced at a national meeting on foreign study in May. According to these policies, China will concentrate on sending people abroad in fields directly related to economic development. These include areas of contemporary scientific research as well as applied scientific fields, the official said.

Following the policies announced in May, he said doctoral level work would be encouraged. "But since China has been developing a wide variety of master's programs, there seems to be less of a need to send people abroad for beginning graduate study," said Liu. In general, he said, graduate students are being permitted to go abroad only after they have completed a master's degree at home.

DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC FORESTS NEEDED

HK081418 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Attach Importance to the Development of Economic Forests"]

[Text] The vegetation coverage rate as well as the economic results of China's forests are low, accounting for a low percentage of the gross output value of the national economy. One of the reasons for this is that for a long time we only attached great importance to timber forests and shelter forests in our guiding ideology but neglected economic forests.

To greatly develop forestry is an effective way to invigorate the economy of forestry. For a long time in the past, some comrades did not attach great importance to economic forests. There are many reasons for this. One is that they only attached great importance to the ecological results and social benefit of forestry but neglected its economic results. In such a country as China, which has sparse vegetation coverage, a shortage of timber, and a deteriorating ecological environment, to afforest timber forests and shelter forests is a must. Generally speaking, however, construction of timber forests and shelter forests involves large investment sums and they take a long time to grow and bring slow profits. Thus, the state cannot allocate a large portion of its revenue to this undertaking. Moreover, the afforestation work is most urgently required in many poverty-stricken and remote mountainous areas where funds are badly needed elsewhere. In general, to develop economic forests -- dry fruit, fruits, herbal medicine, cereals, oils, and so on -- by suiting measures to local conditions can bring quick results, as well as big and long-lasting profits compared to timber forests. It can be said that economic forests are the "short-term" steps in forestry production's "long-term" development. It is just as the common saying goes: "Peach trees can yield profit in 3 years, apricot trees in 4 years, and plum trees in 5 years, but the date tree can yield profit within the same year." Through the development of economic forests, we can get results within a short time and can create conditions for developing timber forests and shelter forests.

To greatly develop economic forests is also a necessity for the state's economic construction and improvement of the people's livelihood. In the wake of improving the people's living standards and the rapid development of food processing industry, there develops a promising market for dry fruit and fruits. Let us take the walnut, chestnut, hazelnut, gingko, and almond as an example. At present, China's per capita ownership of these nuts is less than 0.2 kilograms. Also, China gross output value of the delicious medically useful hawthorn last year could only satisfy one-seventh of the domestic and overseas demands. All these situations show that there are promising prospects for readjusting the production structure of forestry and speeding up the pace of forestry development.

A great variety of species of economic forests makes available diversified development and strong adaptability. In places where timber forests have problems in long-term and normal growth, some economic forest species can grow luxuriantly. In the areas of sand-fixing, water conservation, making wind subside, readjusting moisture, and so on, economic forests are by no means inferior to timber forests and shelter forests. The ecological results of integrating economic forests with timber forests and shelter forests are better than those of single-product afforestation.

In order to greatly develop economic forests, we must have the strategic viewpoint for developing commodity production and suit measures to local conditions. At present, we must greatly expand the vegetation coverage area in accordance with the market demand. We should focus our work on the "famous, special, quality, and rate" products and give priority to their development. At the same time, we must attach great importance to the transformation, protection, and utilization of current resources. We must turn the extensive farm into an intensive one, strive to popularize advanced science and technology, and improve the per unit area yield. In addition, we must attach great importance to processing and comprehensive utilization, so as to find a new way to develop economic forest production which combines forestry, industry, and commerce, as well as production, supply, and marketing into a complete chain of production.

TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES KEY TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK060541 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Township Enterprises Are Extensive Absorbers of Rural Manpower"]

[Text] In our country, which has a population of 1 billion people, 800 million people live in the countryside. There are 350 million able-bodied agricultural workers in our country. Compared with our population, our country has relatively less farmland. At present, each rural resident only has an average of more than 2 mu of arable land. In some localities, the per capita area of farmland is less than 1 mu. With so many people working on such a limited area of farmland, it is certain that we cannot achieve high labor productivity in agriculture. If our agricultural productivity remains at a low level, there will be no bright future for our agriculture.

Facts tell us that in order to raise agricultural productivity, we must shift part of the rural work force from farming to other production fields. Suppose we shift some 100 million rural people from farming to other trades in the next 10 years or more, we will make a major breakthrough in increasing rural productivity.

Where, then, can such a large work force be absorbed?

Can so many rural people all pour in the cities? This is not a practical solution in our country. Let us see how big a figure the 100 million working people (not including their families) represent: This figure is about 20 times the urban population of Beijing, or is equal to the total population of 100 medium-sized cities with a population of 1 million people. Imagine how many houses would need to be built, how much land would be used, and how many public facilities would be needed, if so many people pour into the cities. At present, the cities are faced with a serious shortage of jobs, housing, and public facilities, and this has become a heavy burden on the state. Of course, with the development of construction, the state will continue to recruit workers from the countryside in a planned way, but it is certain that the figure will not be a big one.

This shows that a way out for the surplus rural work force should still be found in the countryside. In fact, we have opened a new road in this regard: Through the development of township enterprises and undertakings of tertiary industry, or service trades, the farming work force can be moved to other trades in the countryside. According to statistics, by the end of 1985, 67.96 million rural working people had been shifted from farming work to township enterprises of all kinds. That is to say, 19 out of every 100 rural working people have moved from farming work which their families had been engaged in for generations, and have become workers of the township enterprises. This figure also tells us that the township enterprises are indeed a huge container to absorb surplus rural work forces. They represent the bright future of the countryside.

With part of the rural work force being shifted to township enterprises, peasants will be able to quit farming work without leaving their home villages and towns so as to prevent large numbers of rural people from pouring into cities and causing heavy pressure on the cities. In addition, peasants themselves invest in and run the township enterprises, so these enterprises will not need state investment. [paragraph continues]

After the township enterprises are fully developed, they will turn to support agriculture and promote agricultural development. Township enterprises are also schools for training talented people. With millions of peasants becoming workers and changing their production status, their mentalities will also change correspondingly step by step and their production skills will become more and more mature. This will help cultivate a large number of talented people in our countryside where education is not highly developed yet. This is of far-reaching significance. To sum up, township enterprises hold an important position in our rural construction, and we should have a new understanding of this point.

Millions of peasants are freed from farm work and become workers without pouring into cities. This is the great creation of the Chinese peasantry in history.

CENTRAL LEADERS ATTEND FORMER OFFICIAL'S FUNERAL

SK040300 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade (Li Shangwu), a tried and loyal communist fighter, a retired cadre from the Ministry of Forestry, former second secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, former governor of Heilongjiang Province, and former second political commissar of the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District, was held at the assembly hall of Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Beijing on the morning of 3 July.

After failing to respond to medical treatment, Comrade (Li Shangwu) died of illness in Beijing on 7 May of this year.

Paying special visits to Beijing to pay their last respects to Comrade (Li Shangwu's) remains were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Chen Lei, Zhu Wenhua, Huang Feng, Zhao Zhenhua, Jing Bowen, Tang Liandi, and Sun Lianquan; veteran fighters and friends of Comrade (Li Shangwu), including Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Minggui, (Liu Zizong) and Wang Huachang; and responsible persons of the provincial relevant departments, Harbin City, Jiamusi City, and Muling County. [passage omitted]

Laying wreaths on both sides of Comrade (Li Shangwu's) remains were central leading comrades, including Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Yu Qiuli, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Lu Dingyi, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Zhang Aiping, Yang Yichen, Kang Keqing, and Chen Zaidao. [passage omitted]

More than 600 people, including Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Han Guang, Zhang Jingfu, (Li Zhengtao), Zhou Peiyuan, responsible comrades of Ministry of Forestry and the Hebei provincial relevant departments, and comrades from Heilongjiang Province, veteran fighters and Comrade (Li Shangwu's) friends, attended the ceremony with profound condolences amid funeral music. They also extended regards to Comrade (Li Shangwu's) family members. [passage omitted]

ANHUI TO CARRY OUT RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW080033 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] To conscientiously study and thoroughly carry out the guidelines of the regional forum of the secretaries of the 11 northern provincial and city CPC committees on the work of party rectification, held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; to further strengthen leadership; to improve the guiding principles and policies for carrying out rural party rectification and for consolidating and developing achievements in this work, in order to ensure the successful accomplishment of the task of party rectification -- these are the main themes of the provincial discussion meeting on the work of party rectification, convened by the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification between 28 June and 2 July. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of different prefectural, city, and county CPC committees, including those of Tunxi City, Houshan, and Hexian County CPC committees. Responsible comrades of the various prefectural and city party rectification offices also attended the meeting. Officials of the departments and bureaus under the provincial authorities participated in the discussion. Also present were Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; Zhao Baoxing, (Niu Xiaomei), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and of the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; and Hou Yong, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission and permanent vice chairman of the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Comrade Xu Leyi presided.

Comrade Li Guixian delivered an important speech on the guiding ideology of rural party rectification. He said: One major point, which should be noted in studying rural party rectification, is how to make favorable for the development of the rural economy. We should not move a great number of the agricultural population to the cities to develop industry as Britain and America did. As more and more of the agricultural population needs a vocational transfer, it is necessary to develop rural enterprises. The other major prerequisite is how to make party rectification favorable in the development of the commodity economy in rural areas. The change from a self-sufficient small agricultural economy to the development of a rural commodity economy constitutes a drastic conceptual change. It is essential to solve the problems of funds, technology, and markets, while developing the rural commodity economy. We should adopt flexible policies advantageous for the solution of these problems, and should avoid policies restricting our efforts. Briefly, our major consideration should be to work out good plans for rapidly developing the rural economy, for improving peasants' living conditions, and for quickly raising rural productivity.

On the basis of the guidelines of the forum of the secretaries of the 11 northern provincial and city CPC committees on party rectification work, Xu Leyi also gave an important talk on the work situation in Anhui party rectification, the need to conscientiously study and carry out the guidelines of the forum, to further enhance leadership over party rectification, and to consolidate and develop party rectification in rural areas. He said: Anhui has done a good job in second-stage party rectification for the second and third groups. In general, these groups have done a better job than the previous group. This is closely related to the general situation in rectifying party style within the party, and is also a result of attention being truly paid to the work of party rectification by CPC committees at all levels. However, we should not overestimate our success on the one hand, and should not underestimate the problems yet to be solved in the course of party rectification on the other.

We should also not miscalculate the future task in party rectification, for the work of the next phase is very arduous and difficult. Therefore, CPC committees at all levels should further conscientiously study and carry out the guidelines of the northern regional forum on party rectification, held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and strive to truly understand the guiding ideology, principles, and policies for party rectification in order to use them to guide work.

He said: Under the favorable situation for comprehensive reform, we should relentlessly implement the fundamental guiding ideology of "party rectification promoting reform and economic development" as we carry out rural party rectification. We should correctly understand, and implement, the policy of "not only solving problems but also not bungling matters," and concentrate on solving problems. It has been practically proved that to conscientiously carry out party rectification facilitates reform, economic development, and social stability. The key to a better implementation of the guiding ideology and principles for party rectification is to master the policies. Our policies have to be in favor of reform, of invigoration of the economy, as well as of the solution to the serious problems existing in party style.

He said: In order to strengthen leadership over the work of party rectification, we must overcome the slack mood in some places, and overcome the sentiment among some comrades of setting party rectification against reform. In the meantime, prefectoral, city, and county CPC committees should pay close attention to reorganizing and strengthening the organizations for party rectification, and to readjusting strength and plans to reinforce departments for the work of party rectification.

Xu Leyi also put forward specific proposals and requirements regarding preparations for rural party rectification, and work to consolidate and develop the results of party rectification.

#### SHANDONG SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CPC RESEARCH MEETING

SK071227 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Recently, the Research Office of the provincial CPC Committee held a discussion meeting on the province's investigation and study work at (Zhong Gong) in Jinan, which was attended by comrades of the investigation and research departments of the various city, prefectoral, and county CPC committees.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, attended and spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Liang Buting pointed out: Investigation and study are the basis of correct policy decisions as well as the first means for making policy decisions scientifically. In implementation of the central policies and the formulation of policy decisions for one's own localities and departments all depend on investigation and study. We should not do without investigation and study while implementing central policies because when policies are issued to the lower levels, they have become a definite goal with specific characteristics. Since the actual situations of various localities are different, the implementation of policies can never be absolutely the same. Through investigations and study we should integrate the central directives with local reality and work out regional policy decisions. Only by so doing can we take the initiative in implementing policies creatively.

After analyzing the objects, contents, and methods of study in traditional and modern research and discovering their differences, Comrade Liang Buting pointed out: When we advocate scientific leadership we mean to treat the policy decisions of leaders as systems engineering. First, we should work out a scientific procedure beginning from investigation and study to drawing up policy decisions. Without investigation and study there is no right to speak or to make policy decisions. Only by following the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and on the basis of fully conducting investigations and study and making appraisals can we ensure the scientific level and reorganization of organs. Furthermore, due to the special characteristics of the investigation and research organs, some special policies may also be implemented. We should adopt methods of one kind or another to treat the investigation and research departments of the CPC committees as key organs for making policy decisions. These departments should strengthen their efforts to work out plans and offer suggestions in the course of investigations and study in order to ensure that investigations and study are conducted before making policy decisions, to improve investigation and study work, and to play a greater role when making policy decisions. The CPC committees should pay attention to applying investigation and research findings and strive their utmost to make their labor yield beneficial results.

While touching on the investigation and research work for the second half of the year, Comrade Liang Buting said: In the major aspect of our work, our next step is to concentrate our efforts on studying the progress of rural reforms, the development of the functions of urban areas, and the building of spiritual civilization. There is much to do in these areas. We hope that the comrades of the investigation and research departments of various localities will grasp well the investigations and study in these three fields.

In his speech, Comrade Li Changan reported on the province's development in the economic, cultural, educational, public health, and sports sectors in the first 5 months of this year, affirmed the excellent situation in Shandong, and pointed out the weak links. [passage omitted]

#### LIANG BUTING CUTS RIBBON FOR SHANDONG ART EXHIBIT

SK081228 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] An art exhibition of works done by Xu Linlu and Hei Bolong sponsored by the provincial cultural department and the provincial branch of the Chinese Artists' Association opened at the provincial art gallery on 25 June. Attending the exhibition opening ceremony were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and from the Jinan City organs. Cutting the ribbon of the ceremony were Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and Tan Qilong, member of the Central Advisory Commission.

The art exhibition consists of almost 100 works done by the two senior and aged painters of mountains, rivers, birds, and flowers. [passage omitted]

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO AT MOUNTAIN ECONOMY MEETING

HK030307 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo and Vice Governor Huang Qingqu attended the provincial talks on economic and trade exchanges in the province's mountain areas this morning. They stressed that the mountain areas must promote lateral technological ties with the plains and coastal areas. [passage omitted]

Lin Ruo stressed: It is imperative to promote lateral economic ties in order to transform the mountain areas.

GUANGDONG ACHIEVES PROGRESS IN LABOR CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK080201 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Our province has scored gratifying achievements in reform of the employment system. At present, our whole province has recruited 350,000 contract workers, approximately one-tenth of the total number of contract workers in the whole of our country.

Excerpt for [words indistinct] districts throughout our province, 114 [words indistinct] counties have set up social labor insurance companies, which will provide the contract workers with social labor insurance, including pensions, medical allowances, funeral expenses, pensions for the families of the deceased, and subsidies during periods of awaiting employment, thus eliminating the contract workers' domestic problems.

Since 1980, our province has implemented the contract labor system in Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones. In 1983, our province has completely implemented the system of contract labor system in recruiting new workers and initially reformed the system of the iron rice bowl, in which workers could be employed but not dismissed. The number of contract workers now accounts for 5 percent of the total number of workers in our whole province. The proportion of contract workers in tertiary industry is particularly relatively large and the contract system in tertiary industry has been generally implemented, so that enterprises can employ the labor force flexibly according to practical needs and their vitality can be strengthened. In selecting employment, young people in society who await employment [words indistinct] have more choices.

GUANGXI LEADERS SOLVE PROBLEMS IN BEIHAI CITY

HK050457 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and government have improved their work style by going to Beihai City to hold an on-the-spot executive meeting and help the lower levels solve problems. The grass-roots cadres have praised this method.

On 29 June, regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang and government Vice Chairman Wang Rongzhen took leading comrades of more than 20 departments concerned to Beihai. [passage omitted] After attending the opening of the No 1 berth at the 10,000-ton wharf at Beihai port, they convened an on-the-spot executive meeting in the city on 2 and 3 July. The leading comrades listened to work reports, from leading comrades of Qinzhou Prefecture, Beihai City, and Fangcheng port, and carried out on-the-spot studies to resolve the problems raised by these three units. In this way they reduced the number of document journeys and improved executive efficiency.

Qinzhou Prefecture, acting in light of Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions delivered during his inspection, proposed 13 key projects for launching in the near future, including subtropical fruit and seafood breeding, together with 7 industrial technological transformation projects. The executive meeting took only one morning to basically firm up these projects. [passage omitted]

Fangcheng port raised a series of problems that urgently need resolving in some engineering works currently being carried out to open the Nanning-Fangcheng railroad to traffic and to put all seven deepwater berths in the port in operation. These problems too were resolved in principle during the meeting.

The reason why this meeting was able to rapidly solve many problems was that the regional CPC Committee and government had previously carried out full investigation and study. [passage omitted]

#### GUANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC WORK TASKS

HK290111 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A regional meeting of prefectoral commissioners, mayors, and county governors concluded in Nanning on 27 June. The meeting focused on making arrangements for summer grain procurement work. It also made initial arrangements for the region's economic work in the second half of the year.

The meeting was attended on 27 June by Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Wei Chunshu, Jin Baosheng, and Tao Aiying, deputy secretaries; Wang Rongzhen and Zheng Yi, vice chairmen of the regional government; and Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional Advisory Commission. Wei Chunshu delivered a summation report. He stressed the following points regarding the summer grain procurement question:

1. Have strong confidence, strengthen leadership, and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the grain procurement quota. This year procurement of summer grain by contract is planned to be 1.75 billion jin, 80 percent of the total procurement figure, which is about 2.1 billion jin. There are good conditions for fulfilling this quota. [passage omitted]
2. We must seriously implement the State Council's circular on doing a good job in summer grain and oil procurement, and step up propaganda and education for the peasants. [passage omitted]
3. We must seriously implement the grain procurement policies and measures. [passage omitted]

On the region's economic work in the second half of the year, Comrade Wei Chunshu pointed out that Guangxi should succeed in not wavering in persevering in reform. [passage omitted] There should also be no wavering over fulfilling the year's economic plans. Under the premise of improving economic results, the region should achieve double-digit increases in industrial production and financial revenue. All prefectures, cities, counties, departments, and enterprises should further emancipate their minds, relax the policies, and take measures, take advantage of their strong points, and ensure the fulfillment of the plans, based on these ideas. We should speed up the region's economic development. Wei Chunshu then spoke on the following items of work to be grasped in the second half of the year:

1. Promote agricultural production, including the expansion of late-season grain crops and the fulfillment of the year's sowing plans. [passage omitted]
2. Do everything possible to boost industrial production. The region's output was not good enough in the first 5 months of the year. Output value amounted to only 38 percent of the year's quota and showed a rise of 4.75 percent over the same period last year. There is a considerable shortfall compared with the demand for a 10 percent increase over last year. To ensure that this demand is met, we must take effective steps in the second half of the year to reverse the passive situation in production. [passage omitted]
3. Do a good job in financial and circulation work to provide further support and boost for economic construction. [passage omitted]

Wei Chunshu also spoke on the necessity of solving the current problem of road traffic jams and on further strengthening rural grass roots building. In conclusion, he called on the conference participants to further step up ideological and political work. [passage omitted]

#### HENAN REPORT MEETING MARKS PARTY ANNIVERSARY

HK030619 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] This morning, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial level organs CPC Committee held a joint report meeting of provincial level organs to mark the 65th anniversary of the party's founding.

Lin Yinghai, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and provincial Discipline Inspection Commission secretary, made a report: Carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style and strive to do well straightening out party style. Comrade Lin Yinghai pointed out: In the work of further doing well in straightening out party style, it is necessary to implement the principle which was put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang of seriously grasping this work for 2 years. It is essential to continuously and firmly grasp the investigation of and dealing with, big and serious cases. It is imperative to straighten out the party style of all trades and systems in a planned and systematic way. In the course of straightening out party style, leading cadres must set an example.

Comrade Lin Yinghai said: In the course of straightening out party style, we must correctly understand the relationship between the party's line, principles, and policies and party style; correctly understand and handle the relationship between correcting unhealthy trends and reform; seriously implement the guiding ideology of correctly handling the contradictions within the party which was put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang; and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions within the party.

BEIJING HOLDS INDUSTRIAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK080045 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held an industrial work conference on 27 June. Chen Xitong, mayor of the municipality, gave a speech at the conference. He said: The criterion for judging whether or not a cadre is excellent is if he boldly seeks to eliminate egalitarianism, widen the differences in income, and carry out the responsibility system. Some cadres, though gaining a lot of votes, are incompetent in promoting production, upgrading product quality, or improving economic results. Sitting idle instead of making contributions, they let all of their fortune be depleted. Thus, we should bravely promote and support those who boldly seek to carry out reform instead of promoting those who try never to offend others.

He also said: Cadres should go deep into the grass roots to solve problems for each and every plant in a step-by-step manner in order to provide the grass roots with concrete deeds instead of formulating dozens of guiding principles for them.

Since the beginning of this year, the municipality has attained certain achievements in industrial production thanks to the fact that a vast number of staff members and workers implemented various measures for reform. However, a few staff members and workers' enthusiasm for production has been dampened by the fact that some enterprises fundamentally failed to eliminate the practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and that some enterprises have not yet carried out the economic responsibility system. Due to the fact leaders of some departments fail to adapt themselves to the situation of commodity economic development or to conscientiously conducting investigations and surveys on market demands and changes in external environments, a number of traditional key products have been unmarketable and overstocked. With such unfavorable factors as having strains on floating funds and energy resources, and lacking many raw materials, the industrial production situation during the first 5 months of this year was not good enough.

To raise the municipality's industrial production, the municipal economic committee called on industrial enterprises throughout the municipality to persistent in eliminating egalitarianism and the practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and in perfecting the economic responsibility system. Leading cadres at all levels should go deep into the grass roots to help enterprises solve problems in a down-to-earth manner. The municipality plans to establish a system of regularly holding work conferences of industrial enterprises to study and solve problems of industrial production in a timely manner. Each leader of the industrial department should establish contacts with several key plants to help solve problems. More than a half of the office cadres should go deep into the enterprises to conduct investigations and studies to help them solve problems. The size of bonuses granted to the enterprises should be decided in line with their economic results. We should enthusiastically develop lateral economic cooperation, establish a group of raw materials production bases in a planned and step-by-step manner, carry out the factory head responsibility system, and strive to upgrade product quality and grasp the sale and export of products.

Also delivering speeches at the conference were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government, including Li Ximing, Hang Boping, Chen Yuan, and Zhang Jianmin.

HEBEI SECRETARY ON STUDYING HU YAOBANG'S SPEECH

SK080537 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee held a conference of the responsible cadres of provincial-level organs on the afternoon of 26 June. Comrade Xing Chongzhi introduced the experiences of Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governors in studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on mastering two great skills.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments, commissions, general offices and bureaus; and principal leading comrades of the Shijiazhuang Prefectural and City CPC Committees.

In his speech made in Yixian County during his inspection tour of the Taihangshan area on 20 April of this year, Comrade Hu Yaobang set forth an important principle that the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan principally depends on the abilities of leading bodies at all levels. Leading bodies at all levels should master the two great skills in order to implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The two great skills are as follows: First, they must creatively implement the policies of the central authorities and the directives of the higher levels. Second, they must correctly deal with the contradictions within the party.

Over the past 2 months or so, the leading bodies at or above the county level and the broad masses of cadres throughout the province have conscientiously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech. They summed up their work in the course of study. Through study, the leading bodies at all levels and the ranks of cadres have upgraded their political understanding to a new level. This has facilitated new progress in all undertakings of the province.

In his speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi emphatically introduced the experience in three fields.

First, on judging the abilities of new leading bodies at all levels in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Second, on mastering the skill of creatively implementing the policies of the central authorities and the directives made by higher levels.

Third, on mastering the skill of correctly dealing with the contradictions within the party.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: The provincial CPC Committee has called on the cadres at all levels throughout the province to make efforts to master the two great skills in the course of creatively implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan in order to better achieve the work during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and to attain the best achievements to meet the expectations placed on them by the people of the province and the CPC Central Committee.

He urged the vast number of party-member cadres at the provincial level, in particular, leading bodies of all departments, to conscientiously study the speech in line with the actual conditions and to sum up experiences in the course of study.

Comrade Liu Ronghui presided over the conference. He specifically required the cadres of provincial-level organs to further study Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech.

NEI MONGGOL SECRETARY ATTENDS MANAGEMENT FORUM

SK020628 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The regional forum on the work to modernize enterprise management concluded in Tongliao City on 29 June. The forum pointed out that while vigorously enhancing technical progress, efforts should be made to push forward the work to modernize enterprise management in order to increase economic results among the industrial enterprises throughout the region.

During the forum, Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, paid a visit to the participating comrades at the forum. At the forum, Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech.

Our region has closely integrated the work of modernizing management among the state industrial enterprises with that of encouraging enterprises to conduct inner reforms and has carried out the work in both fields simultaneously. In 1984, the region first conducted the pilot work of enforcing the system of having plant chiefs be in charge among the 580 plants, mines, and enterprises. Then, the region enforced such a system among the 60 percent of the total industrial enterprises covered by the budget. The practice has shown that all enterprises that have enforced the system of having plant chiefs be in charge have incurred an obvious change, shown a marked increase in their economic returns, and have greatly upgraded their managerial standard. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Qian Fenyong emphatically urged the comrades in charge of economic work at all levels to support the reforms conducted by plant chiefs. As for some faults caused by the lack of experience in conducting reforms, efforts should be made to actively help the plant chiefs sum up their experience and lessons. By no means should we demand perfection from the plant chiefs. Mistakes may crop up due to work styles and methods. We should actively support those who have boldly engaged in conducting exploration.

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY ATTENDS CPPCC WORK CONFERENCE

SK080125 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed at today's provincial CPPCC work conference that the CPPCC committees at all levels should bring into full play their functions for conducting political consultation and democratic supervision and their advantages of having different types of talented persons and having extensive connections with the people at home and abroad; focus their work on helping CPC committees and governments at all levels carry out reform and the two civilizations and strengthen the reunification of the motherland; and make efforts to create a new situation in the CPPCC work.

Zhou Wenhua said in his speech that the CPPCC committees have played a key role in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He called on CPPCC organizations at all levels throughout the province to further bestir themselves to blaze new trails, to deal with concrete matters relating to their work, to bring into full play their functions for conducting political consultation and democratic supervision and their advantages of having different types of talented persons, and to mobilize CPPCC members of various nationalities to make suggestions and efforts for reform and construction.

Comrade Zhou Wenhua set forth five requirements for party committees at all levels with regard to conscientiously strengthening leadership over CPPCC work.

First, CPC committees at all levels should grasp supervision over and education on theoretical work and policies for the united front and CPPCC organizations. Party schools and cadres' schools should focus their study of political theories on the policies and theories related to the united front work and on the knowledge related to the people's political consultation.

Second, CPC committees should place the CPPCC work on the main agenda and each CPC Committee should transfer a deputy secretary to take charge of the CPPCC work.

Third, party-member responsible comrades in CPPCC committees at each level are allowed to attend the Standing Committee meetings of the CPC committees of the same level as observers so that the CPPCC organizations will be able to timely understand the overall situation and to make efforts to support the work of the party.

Fourth, we should select and transfer to the CPPCC organizations the comrades who understand policies, have a high educational level and a wide range of knowledge, are in the prime of life, and ardently love the CPPCC work in order to ensure the realization of the orderly system of succession for leading bodies of CPPCC organizations in a step-by-step manner.

Fifth, the CPC committees should support CPPCC organizations to carry out activities and try every possible means to solve the problems existing in the work.

Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, attended the conference and also expressed to all participants the regards from Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National CPPCC Committee.

Also attending the conference were Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Li He, Yang Zirong, Wang Weizhi, Li Min, and Fu Shiying, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

HEILONGJIANG PARTY MEMBERS YOUNGER, BETTER EDUCATED

SK071059 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] In recent years, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously adhered to the principle of the party taking charge of party affairs, and have greatly strengthened grass-roots party building organizationally. In this way party members have gradually become more competent, an encouraging change has taken place in the advanced age, low educational level, and irrational distribution of party members, and the masses of party members have played a vanguard and exemplary role in building the two civilizations. According to statistics compiled early this year, among all the party members throughout the province, those having a senior middle school education or above amounted to 28.9 percent as against 24.4 percent in 1984, and those aged 25 or below amounted to 2.9 percent as against 2.4 percent in 1984.

Over the past year party organizations at all levels throughout the province have acted strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the party Constitution, and have upheld standards and ensured quality when recruiting party members. They admitted people to the party as soon as conditions were ripe and made sure that every member they recruited was qualified. Among the new party members recruited last year, young and middle-aged intellectuals increased by a large number, thus basically resolving the "difficulty in joining the party" faced by outstanding intellectuals of our province. Last year, some 26,800 technical personnel of various specialities were admitted to the party, showing an increase of 72.8 percent over 1984, and an increase of some 2,100 over the total technical personnel recruited from 1980 to 1983. In addition, the number of educated advanced youths increased. New party members aged 35 or below amounted to more than 57 percent of the total, showing an increase of 56.5 percent over those of the same age-grade recruited in 1984. Among them, those aged 25 or below totaled some 12,000, equivalent to the total new party members of the same age-grade recruited from 1982 to 1984. Among these young new party members, 4,925 were postgraduates and students of colleges, secondary vocational schools, and senior middle schools, an increase of 803 over the total number of new party members of the same status recruited from 1980 to 1984. Also, the number of new party members engaged in actual production at industrial and financial departments increased notably. Some 11,800 workers engaged in actual production, salesclerks and service workers were admitted to the party, showing an increase of 21.6 percent over 1984. The number of women recruited into the party also increased substantially. Some 18,200 women were recruited in the 3 years before 1984. Since last year, all localities have conducted extensive examinations on the quality of new party members, and found that the overwhelming majority of them were good. Among the party members recruited last year, nearly 30,000 were named as advanced or model persons at various levels.

In addition to paying attention to recruiting educated and outstanding persons, party organizations at all levels have also paid attention to the education and management of party members, thus enhancing political and ideological consciousness, improving the education and professional competence of party members, and giving play to their vanguard and exemplary role in rectifying the party style and building the two civilizations.

GANSU LEADERS RECEIVE WRITER HAN SUYIN

HK090408 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] On 8 July, Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Jia Zhijie, governor, and Ge Shiying, chairman of the Gansu branch of the Association for International Friendly Contacts, met the well-known British writer Han Suyin at the (Niuwozhuang) Guesthouse in Lanzhou. They chatted cordially with her and were photographed together as a momento. [passage omitted]

SHAANXI'S BAI JINIAN ON RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

HK060237 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee's conference on building grass-roots party organizations in the rural areas concluded on 5 July. Secretary Bai Jinian demanded that these organizations act as organizers and leaders in promoting reform and developing rural commodity economy. To do this, they must first have profound love for the masses. To lack such love, to become divorced from the masses, and to even make use of one's powers to harm the masses is currently the most fearful phenomenon of rottenness. It is the general root of various unhealthy trends and of all kinds of rottenness. We must pay much attention to this.

He expressed the hope that the party members and cadres will go among the masses and get to the places of greatest hardship to strengthen their affection for the masses. Only thus can they be good organizers and leaders.

Bai Jinian also hoped that the cadres of the rural grass-roots party organizations will seriously study and implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and study and acquire knowledge of science and technology. They will thus acquire the ability to lead the rural reforms well and to develop commodity economy. [passage omitted]

Bai Jinian stressed that it is essential to get a good grasp of grass-roots party rectification and to build the grass-roots organizations well through rectification. It is also necessary to continue to do a good job in readjusting the leadership groups of the grass-roots rural party branches, improve and strengthen the party's organizational life, step up the training of cadres, and enhance their quality. [passage omitted]

The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences and explored the question of strengthening the grass-roots rural party organizations. The provincial CPC Committee named and commended 21 advanced party branches and 29 outstanding party members.

XINJIANG MEETING ON GRASS-ROOTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK060233 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The regional conference on grass-roots party rectification, which concluded this afternoon, demanded that the party committees and party rectification work departments at all levels strengthen leadership over rural party rectification work and do a good job in party rectification in the region from beginning to end.

The 6-day meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the forum convened in Lanzhou by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on rectification in minority-nationality and remote areas, made arrangements for village-level party rectification, and exchanged information and experiences.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Song Hanliang spoke on strengthening party building.  
[passage omitted]

Song Hanliang said: Even today, the party organizations in many places and units have not correctly handled the relationship between party work and economic work. A few party organizations are even in a paralyzed or semi-paralyzed state. Positive and negative experiences and lessons fully show that it is essential to strengthen party building in order to promote reforms and the economy in the region and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood. The party organizations at all levels must have full understanding on this point. [passage omitted]

Song Hanliang said: We now have only half a year to complete the task of party rectification. While getting a good grasp of consolidating and developing the fruits of party rectification in units at and above county-level, we must act in line with the central authorities' guiding ideas on rural party rectification work and do a good job in rural party rectification.

Amudong Niyazi, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and head of the regional party rectification guidance group, presided at the meeting and made an important speech.

19 'CHINESE DEFECTORS' ARRIVE FROM SEOUL

HK081242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1239 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Taipei, July 8 (AFP) -- Nineteen Chinese defectors picked up by South Korean maritime police last month arrived in Taipei Tuesday from Seoul, informed sources said. The sources said the defectors flew into Taipei's international airport aboard a China Airlines of Taiwan plane.

The defectors, who were accompanied by several Taiwan officials during the Seoul-Taipei flight, were taken away by security authorities upon landing.

Informed sources said the government-run Free China Relief Association would be taking care of the defectors. The association has assisted Chinese who fled the mainland, helped evacuate ethnic Chinese from Indo-China and provided shelter to the so-called "boat people" -- refugees rescued from sea.

(In Seoul, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said the defectors were flown to Taipei "in accordance with international laws and practices and in respect of their wishes." South Korean authorities had imposed a news blackout on information about the defectors immediately after their arrival in the port of Inchon in late June. Reliable sources said that Seoul apparently wanted to handle the matter as quietly as possible so as not to irritate Beijing and harm South Korean hopes of improving relations.)

The defectors, all men in their 20's except for a 31-year-old cook, include farmers, merchants, welders, civil servants and truck drivers. They were picked up by South Korean maritime police June 17 while drifting in the Yellow Sea. They reportedly left their homes in the Guangxi Autonomous Region of southern China on June 8, travelling on foot and by train to the Shandong peninsula, which they reached eight days later. They then bought a small wooden boat for 6,000 yuan (1,870 U.S. dollars) and sailed eastwards from Weihaiwei, a naval base on the peninsula, according to press reports in Taiwan.

## 'Defectors' Hold News Conference

HK081526 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Names as received]

[Text] Taipei, July 8 (AFP) -- A leader of a group of 19 mainland Chinese flown from South Korea to Taiwan Tuesday said that the defectors hardly knew each other before they left China in a small wooden boat last month.

Ho Yung-an, 31, said the defection was planned and organized by four people, including himself, who were introduced by mutual friends.

"The other members were recruited by them and we hardly knew each other," Mr Ho said at a press conference sponsored by the government-run Free China Relief Association (FCRA) shortly after their arrival in Taipei.

The defectors, who were picked up by South Korean maritime police on June 17 while adrift in the Yellow Sea, were flown from Seoul to Taipei by Taiwan's China Airlines.

The 19 defectors, who include farmers, merchants, welders, civil servants and technicians, did not receive a hero's welcome from the authorities in Taiwan as have previous defectors.

Informed sources said the men might be sent Wednesday to a refugee camp in the Pescadores, an offshore island, while the FCRA made arrangements for their future. FCRA officials declined to comment on the organization's plans for the defectors.

(In Seoul, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said the defectors were flown to Taipei "in accordance with international laws and practices and in respect of their wishes.")

The Taiwan Foreign Ministry expressed gratitude to the Seoul government for "helping (the defectors) fulfill their wish of coming to Taiwan."

Wei Cheng-hsiung, 25, one of the four group leaders, said "long-time dissatisfaction with the government of Deng Xiaoping and frustration at being unable to apply our real talents in work" had prompted them to defect. Ho said that he skippered the overloaded seven-meter (23-foot) wooden motorboat from Weihaiwei, a naval base on the Shandong Peninsula in northern China, across the Yellow Sea in what he called "a bid to seek freedom." The defectors drifted at sea for 30 hours before being picked up by South Korean maritime police, he said.

Mr Ho, a former truck driver and cook, is the eldest of the defectors who teamed up to make an 11-day trip to Weihaiwei from their native homes in Guangdong and Guanxi Provinces in southern China. He said the group split into two for the voyage to Weihaiwei, travelling by train, bus and ferry.

All the other defectors are in their 20's. Mr Ho is also the only one who is married. He has two sons.

The FCRA has assisted Chinese who fled the mainland, helped evacuate ethnic Chinese from Indo-China and provided shelter to the so-called "boat people" -- refugees rescued from sea.

#### Government Thanks ROK

0W082052 Taipei CNA in English 1455 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Taipei, July 8 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement Tuesday expressing thanks to the Korean Government for sending the 19 mainland Chinese who fled to South Korea aboard a motorized junk on June 16 to the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The 19 mainlanders arrived in Taipei Tuesday afternoon.

MOFA spokesman Cheyne J.Y. Chiu said the ROC Government wishes to extend its gratitude to the Korean Government for taking good care of the 19 mainland Chinese after they arrived in South Korea and for helping them fulfill their wish of coming to the Republic of China based on humanitarian principles and the friendship between the two nations.

#### Welcomed By FCRA President

0W090259 Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Taipei, July 8 (CNA) -- Ku Cheng-Kang, president of the Free China Relief Association [FCRA] Tuesday evening received the 19 mainland Chinese who fled to freedom in South Korea June 16, and praised them for their courage in escaping communist rule.

Ku said the 19 freedom seekers' brilliant feat is another heavy blow to Communist China, because their actions have proved the Peiping regime's claims false that the people on the Chinese mainland are able to enjoy more freedom and better living after the so-called reform and open door policies.

The 19 mainlanders arrived here Tuesday, 22 days after their stay in South Korea for investigation.

Ku said this incident also signals that the peace-and freedom-loving Chinese people will never succumb to the blood-stained Chinese Communists, who have slaughtered tens of millions of people on the mainland since they took power by force. Ku told these freedom-seekers only after the three principles of the people are enforced on the mainland, can the Chinese have happiness and hope.

Ku urged the freedom seekers to work hard to acquire knowledge and learn the techniques they will need to start new lives, adding that the government would help them settle down here by giving every support they need.

#### PRC OFFICIALS STILL HOLD RULE OF LAW IN CONTEMPT

0W071950 Taipei CNA in English 1427 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Taipei, July 7 (CNA) -- The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taipei entitled "Peking's Rule of Law"

Peking's official HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported last Thursday that senior party leaders were given a two-hour lecture on the rule of law by a university professor.

The lecture by Sun Kuo-hua, associated professor of law at the Chinese People's University in Peking, was sponsored by the Communist Party Central Committee Secretariate with a view to acquainting party leaders with the concept of the rule of law. The news agency did not mention who were present at the lecture except that Politburo member Hu Chi-li conveyed a message from Teng Hsiao-ping to the listeners on the occasion. This suggests that Teng himself was not among the audience.

HSINHUA quoted Hu as saying that Chinese laws before the 1949 communist takeover served the interests of the ruling class and therefore the communists did not consider these laws binding to them.

Hu's remarks explains the origin of the term "communist bandits" which people in the Republic of China on Taiwan sometimes use in reference to the Peking regime and its leaders.

Bandits do not respect the law of the land. Hu's explanation to justify the lawlessness of the Chinese Communists before 1949 does not make the communists more respectable because they are still a lawless group 37 years after they seized power.

The very fact that top leaders of the Peking regime has to be taught the basic concept of law decades after its establishment is best proof that Red China is still a lawless land where the words of the rulers are the law.

It is true that Peking has a Constitution for the state and another for the party in addition to its own legal system. But none of these has been observed by the rulers. Otherwise, there would not be any need of last week's lecture for party leaders.

Although Teng has seen the necessity of establishing the rule of law for the realization of his modernization dream, he obviously has not realized that he needs a lecture on legal concept more than others. Otherwise, he should have turned up for the lecture himself.

Even Mao Tse-tung knew the importance of playing by the rule sometimes, as indicated in his refusal to yield the party chairmanship throughout his life. From that post he could legitimately exercise absolute control in a totalitarian state.

Teng has discarded this rule. Officially, he is neither the head of the party nor the head of the state. He is only the chairman of the party's Central Advisory Committee. [as received]

Yet Teng has been exercising powers as the supreme ruler who is responsible to nobody but himself. He once even openly insulted former Vice Premier Huang Hua by calling his remarks about Hong Kong "hogwash."; it shows the extent to which Teng disregards rules and the rule of law.

But Teng is not unique among the top communist leaders in this regard. His contempt for the rule of law is typical of the men who have remained "bandits" in the eyes of the Chinese people.

#### PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES MALAYSIAN, U.S. GUESTS

0W082030 Taipei CNA in English 1443 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Taipei, July 8 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China received two groups of visitors from Malaysia and the United States separately Tuesday afternoon at the presidential office.

The Malaysian dignitaries were former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahaman, former Cabinet member Omar Yu-lin Ong and Ahmad Nordin, secretary general of the regional Islamic Dawah Council of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The American guests included Senator and Mrs. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyoming, Congressman Bob Livingston, R-Louisiana and Dr. Edwin Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation.

President Chiang exchanged opinions with them on issues of common interest in addition to expressing his profound welcome for their visit here.

Secretary General to the President Shen Chang-Huan and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-hsia were also present.

#### PRESIDENT CHIANG APPOINTS TWO MILITARY LEADERS

0W030257 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Taipei, July 2 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo appointed General Kuo Ju-lin vice chief of the general staff and Gen. Chen Shen-ling commander-in-chief of the Chinese Air Force Wednesday.

Gen. Kuo, currently commander-in-chief of the Air Force, is to succeed Adm. Tsou Chien, who has been appointed the Republic of China ambassador to South Korea while Gen. Chen, presently vice chief of the general staff, will fill the vacancy left by Gen. Kuo.

LU PING VIEWS HONG KONG BASIC LAW, ELECTIONS

HK030530 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Jul 86 p 2

[Report: "Lu Ping Answers Hong Kong Reporters' Questions on Basic Law, Other Topics"]

[Text] Lu Ping Says That China Has Not Officially Made Known Its Position on Direct Elections and That There Can Be Many Ways To Coordinate With the Reform of the Political Structure

Lu Ping, secretary general of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, met Hong Kong reporters this morning. The main contents of their conversation follows:

Reporter: Some people say that since the Chinese side has not indicated in what year there will be direct elections in Hong Kong, Hong Kong plans to elect some members to the Legislative Council through direct elections in 1988 and then see the results. What do you think of this argument?

Lu: We have not officially made our position known on either direct or indirect elections.

Reporter: Do you think there is a possibility that some members will be elected through direct elections in 1988?

Lu: I cannot officially make known our position today because we have to know more about this issue. We do not have a well-considered view and we are still listening to views from various quarters. You just said that the Chinese side has given such an indication. I am afraid it is not an official one.

Reporter: Will there be direct elections after 1997? Will this affect the reform of the Hong Kong political structure?

Lu: This depends on whether there will be direct elections in the legislative body of the Special Administrative Region after 1997. If the basic law stipulates that some members of the legislative body will be elected through direct elections, of course this is not a big problem. If the basic law does not make such a stipulation, of course there will not be a guarantee for it. That is why we say there is a question of linking up. We hope that the representative government will be linked up with the basic law. We do not hope that the representative government goes this way and the basic law goes that way.

Reporter: How do you think the basic law can be coordinated with the reform of the Hong Kong political structure?

Lu: This can be carried out by various means. The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group has made it clear that the question should be discussed in the liaison group. It can also be conducted by various other means. We can exchange views on, and discuss it, by official, non-official, or semi-official means. I am sure this question can be settled easily. It is not difficult to settle the question of linking up.

Reporter: Some members hold that democracy does not stand for direct elections and others hold that without direct elections there will be no democracy. What is your personal view on this?

Lu: My personal view is that democracy has wide implications. It is not simply a question of election. Even if there are direct elections, will there truly be democracy? Does it necessarily mean democracy itself? I think direct elections cannot

be equated with democracy. For example, some countries, like the Philippines, practice direct elections, giving one man one vote. Can you say that the Philippines was genuinely democratic during the rule of Marcos? It is hard to say so. That is my personal view.

**As for the Question of Land Leases, What Formalities Should Be Followed**

Reporter: Apart from the political structure and travel documents, what other problems concerning the question of linking up remain to be solved?

Lu: There are many problems to be solved. For example, by the year 1997, what will be done with current land leases? Will they continue to be held good or will they be replaced? If they continue to be held good, what formalities should be followed? All these questions come under the category of linking up, a question of transition as we saw it. As far as the law is concerned, the Joint Declaration states that the laws previously in force in Hong Kong will continue to be held good, save for any that contravene the Basic Law. How will they continue to be held good? This is also a question of linking up, of transition. Should they go through formalities or other ways? Moreover, who will decide which laws contravene and which ones do not contravene the Basic Law? Hence, there is a question of linking up, which we should begin considering before 1 July 1997. This is because there should not be any vacuum in terms of the law and land leases. There are many problems in this regard which should be solved before 1997.

Reporter: It is said that the Land Fund is in violation of the Joint Declaration. It should be deposited in banks and not be used as an investment means, as stated by the Joint Declaration.

Lu: In my opinion, this problem can be discussed by the Sino-British Land Commission to find ways of using the fund in accordance with the Joint Declaration, which states that the fund shall be deposited in banks in the locality and shall not be drawn on except for the financing of land development. This stipulation is quite clear. If the fund is used for purposes other than financing land development, this will be in breach of the Joint Declaration. But if the fund, which amounts to nearly HK\$1.2 billion at present and will, perhaps, reach HK\$10 billion and more by 1997, is deposited in banks purely for interest, there will be the question of preserving the value of the dollar. Therefore, we should find ways of handling the fund, which will go to the government of the Special Administrative Region sooner or later, and from which Beijing will not take one cent. Since, at present, the government of the Special Administrative Region has not yet been set up, we, the Chinese side of the Land Commission, take care of the fund on behalf of the future government. Now that we are entrusted so to do, we should take good care of it. Failure to take good care of it will mean not showing responsibility to Hong Kong. To hold ourselves responsible to the Hong Kong people and to the future government of the Special Administrative Region, we should take good care of the fund, no matter what happens.

Reporter: You said that the Land Commission must discuss how to manage the money. Why does this concern the British side, because the money is entrusted to the care of the Chinese side.

Lu: No. What I mean is how we can avoid acting contrary to the Joint Declaration. It is a matter of interpretation based on the Joint Declaration and of how the relevant provisions are to be interpreted in line with the Joint Declaration.

Reporter: Is investment an act contrary to the Joint Declaration?

Lu: In my opinion, the Joint Declaration says nothing about whether investment is allowed. It only says that the money can be invested in no area other than land

development. The money is still there and lies untouched. It is only a matter of how to make it grow in value.

The Risk of Investment Should Be Reduced to a Minimum and a Loss Should Be Avoided by Any Means

Reporter: Who is responsible for any loss resulting from the business of investment?

Lu: A loss should be avoided by any means. Any investment made should be an investment with the minimum risk. Even with money put in the bank, there is also risk. Any bank can go bankrupt. In addition, depositing several billion Hong Kong dollars as such in the bank, is both unfavorable to Hong Kong and not feasible. Some of the money must definitely be converted into foreign currencies, probably partly U.S. dollars and partly marks and the like. But risk is also involved here. If the U.S. dollar and the mark should drop, what could we do? If we make an investment, the risk must be the smallest and reduced to a minimum. Safety of principal must be achieved by means. The value of money must be protected from erosion through inflation.

Reporter: The risk is at a minimum with the money put in the bank. There is also risk if we manage the money in other ways.

Lu: We may treat the money in other ways. For example, we may buy British and U.S. bonds. But if you want to eliminate all risk, this is out of the question. We, however, only seek a minimum risk. If a loss should be incurred, responsibility should be borne by the Chinese representatives on the Sino-British Land Commission. This is chiefly a matter to be viewed in light of the principle that we must be accountable to the Hong Kong people. It is the simplest thing to put all the money in the bank, but this would be an act of irresponsibility to the Hong Kong people.

Reporter: You said that there will be Hong Kong people on the Land Fund Consultative Committee. How would Hong Kong people be selected for participation?

Lu: The Land Fund Consultative Committee must include selected Hong Kong people. It is not just a matter of participation by these Hong Kong people. They must also take charge. It should be a case of all Hong Kong people being involved. This is because the money is their own, and the Hong Kong people should be allowed to think out ideas. How such Hong Kong people are selected -- must this be done through a general election?

Reporter: Some people said that the Chinese side's explanations on the use of premium income reflects the sense of "rule by men," what is your opinion on this?

Lu: The Joint Declaration only says that premium income shall be deposited in banks, and no more. When one's money is deposited in a bank, can one ask the bank to make certain investments with the money? The Joint Declaration says nothing about this. After all, I put the money in banks, not in my pocket; and in the local banks, not in the Chinese People's Bank. Putting the money in a Hong Kong bank to make certain investments does not run counter to the Joint Declaration. This is my personal view. In the future, the question of what is the safest way of investment should be discussed by the Consultative Committee.

Reporter: Is it not better to have the bank decide on the investment and assume all responsibilities?

Lu: I am not clear about specific matters. I am afraid we must discuss them with the various parties concerned, with the Consultative Committee, and with the bank. We must also study further how to enact this law. But generally speaking, we must hold ourselves responsible to the Hong Kong people.

## Local Inhabitants Can Be Defined by Means of Drawing Circles

Reporter: The Consultative Committee recently discussed the definition of local inhabitant. Do you think those people who hold both foreign passports and Hong Kong's permanent identity cards can be included as local inhabitants?

Lu: In the joint declaration, the questions of who are local inhabitants and who has the permanent right of abode in Hong Kong is clearly stated in three sections. If we define them by means of drawing circles, the largest circle will be Hong Kong residents, including both temporary and permanent residents and Chinese and foreign residents. A smaller circle will be local inhabitants, which refers to the people who have the right of abode in Hong Kong and have permanent identity cards. Most of these are Chinese, but there are also some foreigners who, as was provided by the Joint Declaration, have resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of 7 years or more and have taken Hong Kong as their place of permanent residence. These local inhabitants enjoy the right to elect and to be elected in Hong Kong. In other words, if a legislative organ is established in the future, these foreign inhabitants can also join the election and be elected members of the Legislative Council. The third circle refers to the Chinese citizens among the local inhabitants. They not only enjoy the right to elect and to be elected in local elections, but also enjoy the right to elect Hong Kong delegates to the NPC. Local foreign inhabitants do not have this right. There are roughly these three circles. But how do we determine whether a foreign inhabitant who has resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of 7 years has taken Hong Kong as his place of permanent residence? This question needs to be studied further and can be resolved in various ways.

## Foreign Nationals Can Be Elected to the Legislative Council and Be Employed as Judges

Reporter: Some people say that if foreign nationals are elected to the Legislative Council, they will not have a sense of dedication.

Lu: Hong Kong has long been an international city with residents of different nationalities. They should have their own councilors to speak for them in the legislature. Although they cannot represent all Hong Kong people, at least they can speak for foreign residents in Hong Kong, because government departments of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region can still employ foreign nationals, and they may also be employed as judges in courts. This is clearly stipulated in the Joint Declaration.

Reporter: If British officials have a different interpretation of the Joint Declaration, through what channels can they express their views?

Lu: If so, they can no doubt advance their views in the Sino-British joint liaison group. The Joint Declaration should be explained by governments of both countries, and should not be explained unilaterally. However, drafting the Basic Law is a matter for the Chinese Government itself.

Reporter: Will the British Government be given notice before China promulgates the Basic Law?

Lu: No. It is not necessary to do so. The Basic Law will be promulgated at the end. Before it is promulgated, the draft will be presented to all of you, as well as to the British, so there is no need to inform them beforehand. Moreover, before the Basic Law is promulgated, we will twice solicit opinion from the Hong Kong people, during their discussions of the first and second drafts.

Reporter: The two special sub-groups of the Basic Law Drafting Committee have called meetings with each other. In your view, what are causing the biggest headaches?

Lu: The political structure is regarded as the most difficult part of the Basic Law, because there are widely divergent views on the issue. For example, the initial session of the political structure sub-group was virtually a meeting at which "only Hong Kong members expounded their views on the subject," and there was divergence of views between them. Now they have only come to an understanding with each other about relations between the central people's government and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Elections Issue Should Be Settled and Selection of the Chief Executive Must Be Further Studied.

Reporter: What are the most vexing problems concerning the political structure?

Lu: That is the issue of elections. As the Joint Declaration stipulates, the legislature shall be set up by election. There is no objection to this point. However, specifically speaking, there are differences of opinion on how to conduct the election -- direct or indirect, partially direct elections or partially indirect elections, and on the specific methods of direct and indirect elections. At present, indirect elections are conducted through functional bodies and electoral college, but some people hold that these two channels are not perfect. How will direct elections be conducted? By direct voting among the five million inhabitants simultaneously, or in different districts at different times? How will these districts be divided? All these questions are very complicated. Another question concerns the relations between the executive and the legislature, involving the accountability of the executive to the legislature, the selection of the chief executive, and the arrangements for district organizations. There is also a divergence of views on these issues. Therefore, they should be studied further before they can be properly resolved. In my opinion, differences over these issues may still exist after the Basic Law is promulgated.

Reporter: Some people say that if there are direct elections, party politics will inevitably emerge. Do you personally think that there should not be party politics in Hong Kong?

Lu: It is better for Hong Kong that party politics do not emerge. This is my personal view. Things will be very complicated in Hong Kong if party politics are conducted there. One political party comes to power today and then another political party will come to power tomorrow. This is detrimental to Hong Kong's stability. In particular, at the time when party politics begin to emerge, political parties will proliferate and there will be a situation of a hundred parties contending with one another. It is impossible for two large parties to emerge at the very beginning. Judging by developments in all other countries, it takes quite a time for two large political parties to develop from many small ones. Will Hong Kong be able to sustain such a long process? Therefore, I personally think that party politics are unfavorable to Hong Kong. However, the question of whether political parties should be banned by law needs to be discussed by all the people concerned. I personally feel that in order to maintain Hong Kong's stability, party politics should not emerge in Hong Kong. However, perhaps when direct elections are held, party politics will become the trend of the times and political parties will inevitably emerge. If political parties are to emerge, we should also do our best to think out ways to prevent them from wielding too much influence on Hong Kong's political situation. This question should be discussed by the government of the Special Administrative Region in the future.

Reporter: Does this mean that direct elections will be restricted.

Lu: No, some practice is certain to lead to the emergence of political parties. For example, the implementation of the ministerial system. If this is the case, surely political parties should be organized. For without a majority party, it is impossible to implement a ministerial system. Personally, I am not for the ministerial system. In addition, the ministerial system does not conform to the Joint Declaration. For the declaration clearly says that the principal officials of the Special Administrative Region should be nominated by the chief executive and appointed by the central government and are not to be elected by the legislature. Neither does it say that the nomination should be approved by the legislature before reporting to the central government for the appointment. When this stipulation was made, it was considered that the chief executive had to have the power to organize his own cabinet and would be able to select those he thought could really work for Hong Kong. Only, such a government can work efficiently and can enable the chief executive to control the government. If the legislature elects an official of secretary rank who always opposes the chief executive, then it will be very hard for the government to operate. The Joint Declaration stipulates this for the precise purpose that in the future the chief executive will be able to lead a truly efficient and stable government.

HONG KONG TO MOUNT CAMPAIGN TO QUELL DAYA BAY CONCERNs

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[Excerpt] The Government is to mount an information campaign on the \$27 billion Daya Bay nuclear power plant project to soothe public jitters.

Top Government officials believe the controversy has now become a political issue which could lead to a confidence crisis similar in scale to the one which occurred during the 1997 talks.

Uncertainty among local people mounted at that time as an information blackout was imposed over the progress of the talks.

On the nuclear project, officials reckon that the battle for public support should be carefully handled. Strong opposition to Daya Bay from local people might jeopardise the present delicate relationship between Hong Kong and China.

The decision to mount the campaign was reached last week after a series of high-level meetings. The Executive Council gave the go-ahead on Friday they will release the minutes of their meeting with experts from the Daya Bay contractors on safety aspects.

Opposition to Daya Bay has been mounting since the Chernobyl disaster in the Soviet Union on April 26.

Executive Councillors feel that a lack of communication and information about the project has fuelled fears and led most of the public to side with anti-nuclear groups.

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